

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 874—VOL. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

IMPORTANT SALE OF ALL THE VALUABLE TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., the property of Mr. Thos. Marsden, machinist, of Cross-street, Bury-street, Salford, Manchester, who is retiring from the business.

MR. W. KIRK most respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Marsden, who is declining the business, to arrange, catalogue, and SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises of his works, Cross-street, Bury-street, Salford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26, 1852, all his valuable **MACHINERY, TOOLS, UTENSILS, PATTERNS, &c.**

Including magnificent PLANING MACHINE, by Collier, with 17-foot bed—will plane 7 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high, self-acting at all angles—will plane both longitudinally and transversely without being disturbed; it is also self-acting in the horizontal and vertical motions.

Several other PLANING MACHINES, of various dimensions, by Joy and others. Most powerful and excellent SLOTTING MACHINE, by Collier, to take 5-foot diameter, 8-inch stroke, eccentric wheels for quick return motions, and table, with compound slide, self-acting both ways.

UPRIGHT DRILLING MACHINES, by Collier, Nasmyth, Joy, and others. SHAPING MACHINE, with 10-inch stroke, in excellent order, by Nasmyth. First-rate and nearly new NUT-CUTTING MACHINE, by Macleod and March, Leeds.

About 30 powerful and first-rate double-geared slide, break, self-acting, and single-speed lathes, of various dimensions, by Joy and others; all the cast and wood lathe beds; about 40 pairs vices, benches, smiths and mechanics' tools, stores, gas fittings, two metres, burners, and piping, and other numerous and valuable effects, &c., &c.

Full particulars are given in catalogues, which are now ready, and may be had on the premises of the works; or on application at the office of the auctioneer, 24, Finsbury-street, Manchester, or will be sent by post on receipt of two stamps, where also in the interior any further information may be had.

N.B.—THE PREMISES AND POWER TO LET.

WESTON LEAD MINE SHARES.

MESSRS. J. WHITE AND SON will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Office of the Company, 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, on Monday, 21st May, 1852, at Twelve o'clock, by order of the Committee of Management, **FIFTY-FOUR (1024ths) PARTS OR SHARES**

(which have been absolutely forfeited) in the WESTON LEAD MINES, situated in the township of PRIEST WESTON, in the parish of CHURCHSTOCK, SALOP, and the townships of CHURCHSTOCK and HYSINGTON, in the parish of CHURCHSTOCK, MONTGOMERYSHIRE. The sum of £4 has been paid upon each share, and they will be sold in lots of five shares.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. A. Readwin, Secretary of the Company; and at the offices of the auctioneers, 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

TO COALOWNERS, SINKERS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour of announcing that he has been commissioned, on behalf of the noble proprietors of the SEAHAM AND SEATON COLLIERIES, near Seaham Harbour, in the county of DURHAM, to SELL, BY PUBLIC AND UNRESERVED AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, the 7th of June next, a large quantity of the

VALUABLE MATERIALS.

employed in sinking and winning these collieries—consisting of common pumps, from 12 to 21 inches bore, in convenient lengths; also, working barrels, clackpieces, bucket doornails, and windrods; Hogger pumps, bucket joints, bottom-rods, ground spear bottom rods, spear plates and bolts, ground sheaves, spear topblocks and sheaves, bucket-door cross-bars and bolts, 16-foot gins, two ground crabs, several yokes for beam.

SIXTY TONS OF METAL TUBBING, in segments 1 foot high, for shaft 14 feet diameter; crab sheaves and pulleys for flat-ropes, two new counter balance ropes, planks, timber, bogie, four malleable iron water tubes, lead weavers for pumps, brass bearings, SCRAP IRON AND OLD METAL, and TWELVE TONS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND ROPE.

The sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock. Particulars in catalogues and further advertisements.

PAYMENTS.—Under £30, in cash; between £30 and £50, in approved bills, at three months' date; above £50, in approved bills, at six months, or 5 per cent. per annum discount allowed for cash.

N.B.—The place of sale is in immediate connection with the great inland railway system, and possesses the further advantage of communicating with the coast through the commodious port of Seaham Harbour, which is but a mile distant from the collieries. Sunderland Sale Office, May 18, 1852.

Sale of Incumbered Estates.

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SALE OF INCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.

THE AUDLEY ESTATES, COUNTY OF CORK.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Right Honourable GEORGE EDWARD LORD BARON AUDLEY, Owner.

Ex parte DAVID WILLIAM NEILGAN, Petitioner.

The COMMISSIONERS will, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 1852, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Court, Henrietta-street, DUBLIN, these lots:

VALUABLE FEE SIMPLE ESTATES, which comprise TWENTY-SIX TOWNLANDS, containing in the whole 5676 statute acres, situate in the Baronies of EAST and WEST CARRERY, in the West Riding of the county CORK, together with the IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT-CHARGE of the parishes of AFFADOWN KILCOE and CAPE CLEAR: also of the THREE PARISHES of KILKATERAN, KILCOANENAGH, and KILMANAGH, forming the Union of Bantry, situate in the West Riding of CORK.

The several denominations of land, and the IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT-CHARGE, the subject of the sale, were demised in the year 1755 by James Earl of Castletown and Baron Audley to Mr. William Hall, for the term of 99 years, of which term there is one year and a half to run from November next, and the several lots will be sold, subject to the residue of that term.

The rent reserved by said lease of 1755 being £535 7s. 9d., present currency, has been apportioned amongst the several lots of land, and each purchaser will be entitled to receive such portion thereof during the term of said term, as is stated in the particulars of this lot.

THE MINES OF COPPER and other MINERAL PRODUCTS of the ESTATES, which are deemed very valuable, will be sold separately from the lands. Mr. Henry English, mining engineer, has recently inspected these mines, by order of the Commissioners, and his report will be found attached to the rental.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1852. HENRY CAREY, Secretary.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 14 Henrietta-street; or to Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., Son, and Jeffers, solicitors, having carriage of the sale, No. 10, Ely-place; Richard Scott, Esq., solicitor for Lord Audley, 15, Middle-garden-street; and Messrs. White and Fry, 13, Lower Mount-street, Dublin; and to Messrs. Young and Jacksons, 12, Essex-street, Strand, London.

SALE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTORY AT CARLSRUHE, IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

This manufactory is of the most complete construction, and well supplied with the necessary tools for employing 600 workmen—40 locomotives have been turned out complete in one year. It is situated near the Rhine, and adjacent to the Great Baden Railway, to which it is connected by a branch line. Its situation for obtaining the necessary products, and the sending off of the manufactured goods being most convenient.

This manufactory cost 648,262 florins.

SEALED TENDERS to be FORWARDED to the TRUSTEES of "Machine Factory, Carlsruhe," on or before the 7th June, 1852, on which day, at Ten o'clock a.m., the tenders will be opened in presence of the tenders, and arrangements will be immediately made to transfer the said property, provided the biddings are up to at least the sum of 215,000 florins.

Particulars of stock, &c., may be had on application at Carlsruhe.

URANIUM ORE—SALE BY TENDER.—A QUANTITY of about 6300 lbs. Austrian weight, lying at the AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL MINES, at JOACHIMSTHAL, in BOHEMIA, is to be SOLD, BY TENDER, to the highest bidder. Tenders to be sent in, before noon, on the 30th June next, to the "Board of the Imperial Mines," at Vienna. Full particulars as to the conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to Messrs. Aug. Faber and Co., merchants, 60, Mark-lane, London.

GAS WORKS TO LET.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS of the BIGGESTER GAS, COKE, AND COAL COMPANY will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1852, at Six o'clock in the afternoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be desirous of RENTING the WORKS of the Company, situate at BIGGESTER, OXON, for the term of seven years, from the 1st of July, 1853, determinable at the end of three or five.

The tenders are to be addressed, "Tender for the Biggester Gas Works," and forwarded to the Secretary, at Biggester, at any time before Six o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of June, and to whom all applications to view, and for particulars, are to be made.—Dated the 17th day of May, 1852. GEO. HARRIS, Secretary.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, AND DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a third stamp put on its centre, which, being patent right, is infallibly distinguishable from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address, BICKFORD, SMITH, AND DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—Barrian and Fossion—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. DIVIDEND MINES pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Wheal Edward, Wheal May, Wheal Langford, Hingston Down, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Caradon, Colonial Gold, Nonveau Monde, South Tamar, Wood Mine, Clive, Silver Valley, Crebor, New East Crowndale, Great Wheal Baddern, East Boringdon, Wheal Brewer, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Golden, Okef Tor, Great Bryn Consols, Wheal Surprise, North Fowey Consols, Bedford United.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—May 21.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

No. 32, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 29, NEW BOND-STREET. Most respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to the numerous friends who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage, and trusts, by adhering to the course he has at all times pursued, to merit a continuance of their support.

Mr. REYNOLDS begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has TAKEN OFFICES at No. 32, NEW BOND-STREET, in connection with his City OFFICES, to suit the convenience of parties who may be desirous of PURCHASING or DISPOSING of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY, MINING, and INSURANCE SHARES, together with STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Alfred Consols	Great Wh. Baddern	West Providence
Beacon	Levant	West Deyon Consols
Black Craig	Mendip Hills	West Alfred Consols
Briford Consols	North Pool	West Stray Park
Carn Drea	Okef Tor	Wheal Seton
Condurow	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Wheal Anne
Garvannah	Peter Tavy	Wheal Golden
Castle Dinas	Rocka & Trevelyan	Wheal Edward
Cook's Kitchen	South Condurow	Wheal Surprise
Court Grange	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Hamlyn
Cupid	Sperme Consols	Wheal Gill
Cwm Ertin	Tincroft	Wheal Catherine
Daren	Trebarrah	Wheal Lemon
East Black Craig	Trevisey and Barrior	Wheal Trelawny
East Wh. Rashleigh	Trevena	Wheal Samson
Gustavus	Unity Consols	Wood Mine

SHARES WANTED in South France, Devon Consols, Devon Burra Burra, Wheal Speedwell, West Wheal Seton, and East Pool.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO. in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate return.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

* Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,

1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire the MOST SAFETY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING

AND WORKING MINES. Their RECORDS are a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience, they are enabled to select and manage mines, they can confidently insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT,

JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,

29, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER,

NO. 11, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER,

NO. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MINE SHARES.—MR. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES

FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Cwale), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

MINES.—JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO. have on SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL and WALES—to pay the buyer from 20 to 25 per cent. They have also SHARES in MINES fast approaching to dividend-paying concerns, which, at present prices, they can recommend to capitalists as safe and lucrative investments.—Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement-lane, Lombard-street. ESTABLISHED 1839.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Baginbun, Galt-y-Maen, Great Cricinall Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state.

T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be required. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MINING INVESTMENT.—MOLYNEUX and CO., No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, have constantly on SALE, and are enabled to OFFER SERVICES for PURCHASE of all CORNISH and DEVON MINING SHARES, and all GOLD COIN COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trevelyan Consols, Great Wheal Fanny, Wheal Fortune, and other prosperous mines.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, No. 6, MAYMARKET, ALL-MALL, LONDON, continue to NEGOTIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. OFFER their SERVICES to CAPITALISTS with every confidence, in the SELECTION of MINES for INVESTMENT—their long and intimate acquaintance with the best mining districts, coupled with the establishment of agents throughout Cornwall and Devon, give them many advantages in having correct and authentic information of the character and value of mining property.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, paying 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon the current value of shares.

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has FOR SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, which will pay the purchaser 15 to 25 per cent. per annum, including Alfred Consols, Wheal Reeth, Trevisey and Barrior, Devon Great Consols, Botallack, Tremayne, Bedford United, Carn Breva, West Providence, South Tamar, Merilyn, South Caradon, West Caradon, St. Andrew's Grylle, &c., and in others about to be divided—viz., Wheal Arthur, Harriet, Kibbick, West Ding-dong, East Wheal Margaret, Garra, Vanton, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Great Alfred, Nancosmelling, Henneck, South Carn Breva, Chabert, Pembroke and Cricinall, &c.

St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Merilyn	Trevisey	West Caradon
South Basset	South Frances	South Caradon
Mary Anne	South Telgus	Bedford United
St. John del Rey	Alfred Consols	Tremayne
Cobra	Trumpet Consols	West Providence

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

West Alfred Consols	Cook's Kitchen	Clive
Trelawny	Capit	Vale of Fowey
Trevelyan	Santiago	Kibbick
South Tamar	Coppage	Wheal Harriet
Hingston Down	United Mexican	Cubert

Mining Offices, 33, Clement-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise. N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY IRON, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, 7, BISHOP-LANE, LONDON.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of FIG and BAR-IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINES.—To suit the convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and other inhabitants in the district of these Mines, the GRAND FETE, in CELEBRATION of their OPENING, is POSTPONED from Saturday, the 29th, to MONDAY, the 31st of MAY instant. Chief Offices, No. 17, Gracechurch-street, London, May 21, 1852.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGE.—SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS, at Three per Cent., and a term of years, will be granted. This £7000 belongs wholly to Mr. Coward, who will not object to advance on Mines in England or Wales.—Apply by letter, free of postage, and only from principals, to John James Coward Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.—May 19, 1852.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, who is about to CARRY OUT extensive WORKS of IMPORTANCE and great PUBLIC UTILITY, which will yield a large return upon money expended in their construction, is desirous of meeting with CAPITALISTS who will JOIN in the UNDERTAKING. Address by letter (pre-paid) to "C. E.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, in an extensive Iron-Works, in SOUTH WALES, an ENGINEER, thoroughly and practically acquainted with the CONSTRUCTION of STEAM-ENGINES and MACHINERY.—Address "L. G.," Messrs. Bally Brothers, general advertising agents, No. 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, London.

TO QUARRY OWNERS, MERCHANTS, AND CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 35, EMPLOYMENT as CLERK, SUPERINTENDENT, or AGENT, has served in each capacity; is practically acquainted with Slate Quarrying in all its details, and is quick at correspondence and accounts. References of the highest character.—Address "Q.," care of Shaw and Nelson, 7, Bryd-street, Covent-garden, London.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as VIEWER, or GROUND BAILIFF, at a COLLIERY, by a middle aged Person, who has had many years' practice in the county of Durham. He is thoroughly acquainted with the best modes of working, venting, &c., and also has much practice in surveying, mapping, &c. Satisfactory references will be given.—Address "A. B. H.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A PERSON to JOIN in a COKEING COAL COLLIERY, of the first quality, who can command £2000 or £2500.—The colliery will be situated on the side of a conveyance to the port of Newport, Monmouthshire; also, the coke or coal can be conveyed along the loop line to the Midland Counties, Birmingham, &c., at nearly half the distance it is now brought down from the north of England.—Address "A. B.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, when full particulars will be furnished by the advertiser.

WANTED.—NEW or SECOND-HAND, a 40-horse STEAM ENGINE, adapted for PUMPING and WINDING.—Also, a WATER WHEEL, 40 feet diameter, and 24 feet breast, with 24 stamp heads attached.—Apply to "A. B.," 4, John-street, Oxford-street, London.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE WANTED, for WHEAL FANNY, in the parish of BRIDESTOWE, DEVON. The size must be at least a 40-horse cylinder.—Full particulars and price of the same, with boiler, &c., complete, delivered on the mine, to be sent immediately to Mr. J. H. Murchison, No. 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

PRAED CONSOLS, MINE, TOWEDNACK, CORNWALL.—WANTED, for the above mine, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE, of from 25 to 30-horse cylinder, to be adapted both for PUMPING and STAMPING, in good condition, and to be delivered on the mine.—Tenders to be sent to me, at No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.—May 16, 1852. GEO. E. FENTON, Secretary.

ENGINES AND PUMPS, FOR MINING PURPOSES. FOR SALE.—A strong, simple, and well-made PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, of 20-horse power, mounted on wheels, with return tube and chimney, ready for immediate work.—Some large PUMPS.—A PORTABLE 8, 10, and 12-horse power ENGINE, on the same principle.—Also, several STATIONARY ENGINES, of various powers.

* ENGINES AND PUMPS LET ON HIRE.

Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, No. 39, Blackfriars-road, London.

LEAD MINE.—TO BE LET, a valuable LEAD MINE, on the property of William C. Quin, Esq., in the county of ARMAGH, in IRELAND.—Apply to Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, land agents, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin; or to R. T. Nevill, Esq., Llanelli Copper Works, Carmarthenshire, under whose direction the preliminary trials have been made.

STEAM COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET—also, a BITU-MINOUS COAL-FIELD: outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. Price Struvs, C.E., Swansea, Glamorganshire.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND VIEWERS.—H. HENDERSON is prepared to SUPPLY his IMPROVED SAFETY LAMP to any extent, which gives increased light with greater safety: price 12s. 6d.—Apply to Sotherton's-buildings, Monkwearmouth Colliery, Durham.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES in this most promising MINE FOR SALE at 30s. per share.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES in EAST BLACK CRAIG MINE, at 8s. 6d. per share.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Murchison, No. 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the Company's Office, 1, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 4th June, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting one Director—viz., Edward Hurry, Esq.—will go out of rotation; but is eligible to be re-elected.

Tokenhouse-yard, May 17, 1852. JOHN ROUTH, Managing Director.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORTHAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—119, Chancery-lane.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sir,—Ontonagon River, the largest in this district, crosses the trap range about 100 miles west of Keweenaw Point; its branches are said to drain an area of 1300 square miles. The distance from its mouth to the mineral range is about 15 miles, but the elevated position of the region renders it for the most part unfit for navigation. Boats, however, are pushed up some of its rapids, so that merchandise is delivered about 15 miles from its mouth, and copper brought down by return. The mouth of the river has already become a place of much importance, being the principal shipping port of the district. This district embraces several mines, the whole of which may be said to be in their infancy, and most presenting very encouraging prospects. The largest of these is that of the Minnesota Mine, situated on the trap range, some two miles east of the Ontonagon River, and 15 miles from the lake. The trap range here runs in a north-east and south-west direction, and attains an elevation of about 700 ft. above the lake. Like the range of Keweenaw Point, they are flanked by sandstone and conglomerate, dipping towards the lake. The conglomerate is also observed in the middle of the range at this point, and the mine is situated on the north division of the trap range. The lodes in this district belong to a system totally distinct from those of the Keweenaw district. The latter crosses the formation at nearly right angles; the former has a course and inclination nearly conformable to the accompanying rock in which it exists. The lode at this mine is composed of epidote chlorite quartz, calcareous spar, a portion of decomposed country rock, and native copper in masses, spangles, lumps, and small particles scattered through the epidote, but more particularly associated with the quartz. As in the Cliff Mine, the masses sometimes fill the entire vein from wall to wall. About a month since I visited this mine, and saw the place from whence one of those gigantic masses had been extracted, weighing upwards of 70 tons; a larger one, weighing over 100 tons, had been raised but a short time previous from another part of the mine. The country is a grey amygdaloidal trap, coarse-grained, bony and blasts freely, rather firm and compact, divided by joints into large blocks, which miners call big heavy ground. The lode varies from a few inches to 3 and 4 ft. wide, and may be considered about 2 ft. wide on an average, bearing 40° north of east, underlying 38° to the north. The mine is 32 fms. deep, and about 100 fms. long; the lode is well defined, and has been traced upwards of a mile in length at surface; the concern is pierced by four shafts, is well ventilated, and the works appear to be conducted with good order and satisfaction. The estimated returns are about 50 tons of copper per month, worth (say) \$300 per ton, equal to \$15,000. The working expenditure for the like period is \$6000, leaving a surplus profit of \$9000 per month. The machinery on the mine consists of a small steam-engine, 12-in. cylinder, 22-in. stroke, driving 12 stamps-heads. The stuff and water is discharged from the mine by horse-whims, the latter not exceeding many barrels in 24 hours, such is the dry state of the mineral region. The lode stuff is all roasted on large heaps of corn wood, not to evaporate the sulphur, for there is none present, but to free the copper from the rock, making the latter more friable, and freer for stamping. After it is roasted it is spalled over, the small masses and lumps of copper are extracted, and the remainder, yielding 11½ per cent. by estimate of fine copper, is put through the stamps, and undergoes the ordinary method of dressing.

The superintendent of this mine is a Mr. Roberts, from Hartford, Connecticut; and the chief underground agent is a Capt. Harris, from Illogan, Cornwall. The working miners consist of Cornish, Irish, Germans, French, and Americans; but the greatest number are Cornishmen throughout the region. In this district, miners work 10 hours a day; hence there are but two shifts, or cores, in 24 hours. The general rate of miner's wages is \$1 a day, free of board, or \$35 and boarding himself. Nearly all the mining work, however, is done on bargain account; and, generally speaking, men have long extents, upon which they naturally work more manfully, and, consequently, their gettings exceed the average rate—say, from 7½ to 8½ a month, when boarding themselves. Provisions are imported to the mines from the markets below by the mining companies, as also all other supplies necessary to carry on the operations. It is likely, however, that, as great inducements are held out here to agriculturists, in the course of a few years the miners will be better accommodated. The winters are a little lengthy; but a better climate cannot be. I do not remember ever having enjoyed better health in all my travels than since my residence in this region.

There are several other productive mines in the district; and the region generally presents a vast field of copper veins, to all appearance of unlimited extent, possessing copper enough for all the world. Further descriptions will be given in my future communications. J. B. Ontonagon, Lake Superior, Michigan, March 18.

THE BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.

Sir,—Being fully acquainted with the working of the mines in this country for 30 years and upwards, I send you an extract from my journal, for the information of those interested:—

GONGO SOCO MINE was commenced by an English company in 1826, and much gold has been extracted: although not so rich in gold for the past two or three years as before, the working of the mine for the latter period is well worth attention.

CATA BRANCA MINE was also good for produce, but owing to the late chief agent not being allowed to manage as he wished, by the directors interfering with his duty (which is too often the case in this country), the mine was allowed to come together, and was knocked. It is now being worked by the Brazilians, and doing exceedingly well.

The CANDONGA MINE is now very rich for gold, and is also in the hands of the Brazilians—the English company not having spirit to carry it on.

The BELTA FAMA MINE was knocked in 1833, and not worked since, although there is no doubt of its being one of the best mines in the Brazil. The stopping of this mine was occasioned by the capital being exhausted in the luxurious habits of those employed, and in building houses and making fine walks, instead of business operations.

COCAES AND CUIABA MINES are the most ancient and extensive. The workings for the last 20 years and upwards have been carried on by Messrs. E. Oxenford, W. Hamilton, and Co. I believe Mr. E. Oxenford first made a purchase of Gongo Soco estate, and then Cuiaba and Cocas, for which he deserves much credit; he has been a great employer here, and his name stands high through all the country, and well has he merited it,—although I lament to say the mines have hitherto proved rather poor; but I hope he will meet with more success from future operations.

In conclusion, I may remark that much of the evil experienced by mining companies would be avoided by bestowing greater care in selecting officials—doctors should not be allowed to act as directors, and other qualifications required than being young men, or friends of the management at home; in fact, no director is wanted. You are not now to learn that in England, Ireland, and Wales, there are mines of far greater magnitude than any in this country, and each one governed by the chief mining agent. If such was the case through this country, I feel convinced every adventurer would have a profitable surplus produce for his outlay.

March 28. A LOOKER-ON.

RUSSIAN SHEET IRON.

Sir,—As your readers may not be aware of the fact that Russia has a peculiar method of manufacturing sheet-iron, which they have hitherto succeeded in keeping a profound national secret, and knowing how anxious you are to make public every improvement in manufacturing connected with the metals, perhaps the following information may not be unacceptable. The production of this peculiar quality of iron has hitherto been monopolised by the ironworkers of that country; but it would appear that either the Russian secret is discovered, or that experience has produced a similar iron in America, quite equal in quality, and perfectly successful under every test. It appears that Messrs. G. J. H. Shoenburg and Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, have presented a memorial to Congress, through Mr. Broadhead, requesting the passing of a special law, securing to them for a certain period the sole manufacture of sheet-iron, which they term "Russian." They state that they have acquired the knowledge of the means of its manufacture, but that under the patent laws of the United States they cannot obtain a patent, they not being the inventors, and the material being produced by a similar process to that hitherto adopted in Russia. They further state that, unless a special Act of Congress secures to them for a time the exclusive manufacture of the article, rival establishments will spring up in the United States, and the competition thereby engendered would deprive them of the realisation of an adequate remuneration for labour and expense in obtaining the process. It is highly probable the secret may yet transpire, or that some very simple mode of manipulation may be discovered in this country

for the production of this first-rate quality iron, the manufacture of which here would so greatly lessen the price of the article, and bring it into general use. It may be merely the admixture of a small portion of some of the metals, metalloids, or other elements, and is well worthy the attention of metallurgical chemists. The great feature of the iron is an extraordinary ductility, by which it can be worked with facility into the most difficult shapes.—TELLURUS: Walsall, May 18.

THE "MEGERA" TRANSPORT.

Sir,—Our ears have scarcely ceased to tingle with the terrible tales of the Amazon and the Birkenhead, when fresh agitation arrives in the intelligence that the *Megara* steamer has escaped to her destination after being several times on fire, and consuming all her coals in half her voyage. The *Times* tells us expressly these are not accidents—that the disasters of Government steamers are a general rule, occurring *semper ubique et ad omnibus*; and it seems high time that this general rule should be investigated and understood. Earl Dundonald has declared it. He stated in the *Times* of the 13th of January last that the *Amazon*, and all steamers under Government supervision, are fitted with little more than half the requisite boiler power; hence the danger of furious firing, with enormous waste of fuel, in order, if possible, to obtain an adequate supply of steam from an inadequate instrument. When we consider how many useful inventions have sprung from this family—that the late Earl was the father of gas lights—a very heavy responsibility is incurred in slighting any illumination proceeding from such a quarter. Something it is certain must be done. The only question is, shall that something be useful or useless; to the purpose or not?—May 18. DAVID MURPHY.

THE ABERDARE EXPLOSION.

Sir,—I should much like to know how many of the sufferers by this shocking explosion had effected insurances on their lives? Surely, nothing could form a more efficacious part of the instructions to inspectors than that they should press this subject upon the attention of both masters and men. For a small premium, deducted monthly from wages, of about the same amount as the usual doctor's charge, 8000l. might have been now divided among the relatives who survive under such a load of calamity! Out of the whole 64 lost is there one single life assured? May 18. DAVID MURPHY.

EMMAZUM.—In the letter on this subject, last week, for "matter of fact," read—"matter of sale."

THE ACCIDENT AT THE KILVEYMOUNT COLLIERY.

Sir,—On referring to the *Mining Journal* of the 8th May, I find an erroneous statement—that I approved of the works of the Kilveymount Colliery, and attached no blame to the parties concerned in the irruption of water. I must beg you to contradict it in your next Number. *Aberdare*, May 18. HERBERT F. MACKWORTH.

PREVENTION OF EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERIES.

Sir,—I have observed with deep concern the many calamitous colliery accidents lately recorded in your columns, with the fearful loss of life attendant thereon, and beg to make a suggestion whereby the pernicious influence of the fatal after-damp—from which by far the greatest number of victims perish after explosions—may, to some extent, be avoided. On the occurrence of an explosion in the distant workings of a mine, we find that those individuals who have escaped mortal injury from the direct action of the flame, or the overwhelming force of the accompanying blast, instinctively hurry to the bottom of the shaft (generally the upcast) for escape; but, alas! as in the recent lamentable instance at Aberdare, only to perish from the deadly influence of the poisoned air which has surrounded and accompanied them in their course on the return *airway* from the scene of disaster. Now, the suggestion and advice I wish to offer to all persons so situated is this, that on the occurrence of an explosion, they immediately and invariably attempt to make their way out of the mine by the intake *air-course*, and not on the usual travelling ways where those are the returning *air-courses*, as, by adopting such a course, they would meet any fresh air that might be still making its way into the mine, and also avoid the fatal error of travelling in the very company of their deadliest enemy. Should a fall of roof, or any obstruction, prevent their immediate passage into the intake *airway*, I would strongly advise them to make their way into the same at the very first practicable opportunity; and I have no doubt, should this plan be hereafter adopted in cases of explosion, many lives would be spared, and those harrowing scenes be avoided where, as at Aberdare, piles of the dead were found suffocated within 100 yards of the shaft, overcome by the mephitic influence of a polluted atmosphere, which had clung to them from their very outset from the original source of this sad scene of calamity and death. I would most respectfully, yet earnestly, entreat every viewer and underground manager to impress on the minds of his workmen attention to this obvious rule of safety, as there is good reason to believe, if generally observed, it would tend much to obviate one of the most fertile and fatal sources of danger to which the working miner is exposed.—THE BLACK DIAMOND: May 19.

ON PREVENTIVES OF COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

Sir,—The excellent service you are rendering to the cause of humanity by your able articles upon accidents in coal mines, induces me to offer a few observations and suggestions that may be worthy consideration at the present time. Upon reviewing the reports of the inquests which so constantly appear in the public prints, we find that the verdicts of the juries are especially remarkable for avoiding any strictures upon the management and working of the mines, while blame is invariably cast upon the poor ignorant miners (the victims who can no longer answer for themselves), by charging them with using candles, and with abusing the use of the Davy lamp. The next striking point is the unequivocal assumption that the Davy lamp is infallible, notwithstanding Sir Humphry's express reservation against it, and the fact that, upon actual experiment by competent persons, it has been exploded at the rate of 60 times in a minute. We then find that, in order to economise in the working of the present expensive systems, numerous and various duties devolve upon one man, who is often aged and otherwise incapable. In no cases do there appear to be any working plans of the collieries within the comprehension of those to whom the mines are ordinarily intrusted. And, lastly, it would seem that even the check of inspection over the complicated systems is so inadequate that one inspector alone has from 2000 to 3000 mines under his charge.

Now, let the verdicts of juries be as silent or laudatory as they may, there are few in these days of science who will believe that colliery accidents do not mainly arise from preventable causes; and if this is once admitted, it behoves every friend of humanity to co-operate in promoting inquiries that may lead to efficient remedial measures. With this conviction, I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

In the first place, if the owners and viewers are satisfied that the Davy lamp is safe and efficient as a light, why are candles, which they admit to be dangerous, ever supplied to light the works? Those who supply the candles, and not those who use them, are surely the culpable parties, and should be punished accordingly. I would next recommend that a public experiment with every description of safety lamp be forthwith instituted, with a view to testing them by all the possible contingencies that may ever occur in a mine. Also, that an inquiry be made whether a more efficient and less expensive system of working collieries, independently of safety lamps, is not practicable. And, finally, that it be made obligatory for every owner to lithograph the working plans of all his collieries, and to place copies in the hands of each of his overmen, and others in his employ, for their private instruction, so as to make them thoroughly conversant with the works. A sufficient number of copies of these working plans should be deposited in the Museum of Practical Geology, to be supplied to those who might apply for them, with the objects of ascertaining the causes of or liabilities to explosion, and of suggesting suitable remedies; and any departure from the plans so deposited, without due notice, should be subjected to the heaviest penalties. A free promulgation of working plans in the way proposed would facilitate the investigations of the inspectors of mines, and this, by greatly reducing their labours, would lessen the number of officers otherwise essential to be employed. JOHN MARTIN. Lindsey House, Chelsea, May 18.

[We have received many communications on this subject, for which it is impossible to find space for insertion. They generally agree in deprecating what is termed "too much the fashion recently" to attribute all these deplorable calamities to the recklessness and foolhardiness of the men; while the primary causes of the accidents are overlooked. The too prevalent practice of relying for perfect safety on the Davy lamp is also dilated upon; the use of candles permitted where paramount danger exists; and the parsimony too often exhibited by the owners in not employing proper persons as managers and viewers, but leave the men to get the coal in their own way, ignorant or contemptuous of danger, unassisted by the least experienced and scientific instruction. While

we acknowledge with much regret the general truth of the observations contained in these communications, which we have received from really practical men, and which will be found more fully expressed in some observations in our leader page this day, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the letter of Mr. Edwards in the *Times*, which has given rise to them, is, to some extent, too true. The daring carelessness and obstinacy by which the rules of the colliery are occasionally evaded, or openly defied by the men, is too notorious to be denied or excused. In some instances, where candles are forbidden, they are secreted about the person and set light to by the aid of lucifer matches; the tops of the lamps are heedlessly taken off, pipes are lighted with as much *sang froid* as if the men were working in the open air, instead of in an atmosphere as readily combustible as gunpowder. We cannot help to a certain extent agreeing with the writer, that however necessary scientific investigation and inquiry may still be, any radical remedy for the danger should come from the men themselves. His suggestion to form themselves into anti-danger clubs is good; and if they would pledge each other to use every means to avoid danger, and combine to secure the absolute immediate discharge from the works of every man who recklessly infringed the rules for safety, we believe these dreadful calamities would be far less frequent. We agree with our correspondents that, with perfect and sufficient ventilation, the gas would be so diluted as not to be explosive; but we have seen how almost instantaneously blowers will foul a mine and cause an explosion; and the great step in the right direction is—teach the men caution, and an appreciation of the danger which surrounds them.]

GOLD REFINING.

Sir,—In the letter from Mr. Longmaid, which appeared in your *Journal* of Saturday, he says—"I may, therefore, at once admit that I am aware that it has been proposed to smelt some descriptions of minerals containing gold, and, as your correspondent remarks, profitably." Now, Sir, for a person who professes to have had 12 years' experience "in the pursuit of gold," it shows a shortcoming somewhere. If his experience had been of a practical nature for 12 hours in a Birmingham or Sheffield refinery, he would know that this fact is actually accomplished, not "proposed." All (not "some") ores of gold and silver are thus treated, together with such sweepings and lemel (polishings) as are collected from the various gold and silversmiths' factories in this country, and even the old melting-pots from the Royal Mint. When stock is taken at these refineries, the very furnaces are pulled down, ground up, assayed, value placed to the credit of the firm, and treated as native ore. I think, therefore, that he can no longer evade admitting that what I have before stated is substantially correct—viz.: that extracting gold from ore by smelting or fusion "is not new." If there be any further doubt, I refer him to a recent number of the *Household Words* (97), in which the process is truly, if not scientifically, described.—SEPTIMUS PIESSE: Chapel-street, Marylebone, May 18.

EXTRACTING GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

Sir,—In your publication of the 15th instant, I observe a letter from Mr. Longmaid, which very much amused me, and has, doubtless, caused many other persons to smile. His idea of reducing gold ores at 10s. per ton is really "rich"; and the contents of the scories, calculated at 5 grs. of gold in a ton, is *richer* still. These assertions will not pass in England; and the possibility of such an occurrence in Australia is preposterous. I conceive Mr. Longmaid could not have devised a better scheme for demolishing his patent than in the publication of the letter referred to. Bath, May 20. A PRACTICAL MAN.

COPPER TRADE—COALITIONS OF THE SMELTERS.

Sir,—There is a very general—I may say, universal—opinion amongst the numerous and respectable parties in the City who are interested in Cornish mines, that the copper smelters are, *totidem verbis*, a set of unprincipled persons, banded together to cheat the miner; and I have found it of little avail to attempt to show to the contrary, or advance anything in favour of the system of ticketings for copper ore, which is denounced as a delusion by those who are only too ready to rush to a conclusion, or by others who, from private motives or feelings, abuse "the smelters." There is, however, another class of persons, of high standing and character, who are much above all prejudice; who knowing correctly, and judging calmly, contend that the copper miner is not dealt with fairly. I am free to confess that appearances are much in favour of what they say. Let us, however, consider the principal grievance complained of—coalitions of the copper smelters. I am ready to admit that such have been often repeated, but I am not prepared to admit that the effect has been hostile to the mining interests, or exclusively beneficial to the smelters; but, on the contrary, I contend that the object of such coalitions has been generally that of supporting prices, under circumstances of great pressure on the market, or of a crisis in monetary affairs; and where they have existed except for such objects, and from purely selfish ones, they have invariably been short lived, and have met with the fate such combinations richly deserve.

I would go *seriatim* into this part of the history of the trade, from the disturbance of the connexion between Messrs. Williams and Grenfell, and Messrs. Vivian and Sons, in 1813, up to the present period, which would bear out by facts what I have here asserted, had such been necessary to the purpose; but, unconnected as I am at present with the copper trade, and—as a Cornishman—with a natural bias towards our mines, my testimony and assurance on this head will, perhaps, suffice.

I note, in your paper of last week, the fact of the chairman of the ticketing of the 13th inst. having vacated the chair in disgust, &c.; and as I am convinced that gentlemen would not have done so except for good and special reasons, I am not prepared to deny that the meetings before ticketings, which are held at the private residence of the agent of Messrs. Freeman and Co., may not partake something of the character of an Unholy Alliance; and if so, I am convinced that such must, from their very essence, be short lived, and their consequences retributive. THOMAS I. HILL. Gray's Inn-square, May 18.

SMELTERS AND MINERS.

Sir,—Knowing that you deal out even-handed justice in all discussions connected with mining and its adjuncts, and as there have appeared many communications in your columns from the mining community, which go far to throw discredit upon us, as smelters, we deem it a duty incumbent on us to vindicate our characters, and if possible put the public mind right upon this vexed question. We believe it will be acknowledged by all hands, that it is the first consideration with most manufacturers, who have been pretty successful, to secure every vantage ground against a competitor, and more especially if he be one of those who produce and sell the raw material. This is a line of policy we have pursued for a long while, and one which we intend to adhere to in future, if possible; and is it not astonishing that we meet with so much censure from the miners—the very parties of whom we purchase the ore?

Some time ago we, in order to put a stop to all further intruders on our business, thought it proper to rent the Forest Copper Works: this, after mature consideration, we have done, agreeing to pay 1500l. a year sleeping rent; but no sooner had we secured these works, and locked them up, than we find one of the foreign miners actually commencing to build new works, for the avowed purpose (if you please) of smelting his own ores, and, for ought we know, other ores also.

Now, Sir, is this a state of things that we ought to expect from parties with whom we have been doing business for so long a time? Besides, we have other complaints to make. It is not long ago that we were obliged to pay 539l. 19s. for silver contained in a parcel of 53 tons of copper ores, over and above the value of copper—the whole of which silver we used to receive without the least consideration. This is a serious charge we have to lay against the miners.

Again, at the Redruth ticketing last week, before we had time to settle our little affairs, as we generally do, previous to putting in our tickets, the chairman, with most of the other miners, left the ticketing room, avowing their intention of withdrawing their ores, and supporting the new smelters—those very gentlemen for whom we pay 1500l. a year sleeping rent to keep out of the market. We might adduce many other proofs of the miners' ingratitude towards us, but we believe enough has been said to satisfy your readers and yourself, that they (the miners) are not the only parties who have reason to complain.—A SMELTER: May 19.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.

Sir,—Had you merely placed a note at the bottom of my communication respecting this concern, to the effect that you "entertained a different opinion to that of your correspondent," there would have been no need for this communication, which I must beg you to insert, for I deny attempting, nor does my letter show a disposition to "give a one-sided view of the realities of the case," but rather "shows the true condition and prospects of the company." Time will decide which opinion is correct; meanwhile, I am content to abide the result, and stamp my communication as invulnerable to the attack made upon it. I have been well acquainted with the Devon Great Consols from its starting, and have frequently visited it above and below; I did so last year, prior to the annual meeting, and, flourishing as it looked, still 2800l. per share did not pay either 20 or 40 per cent. interest, but less than 14, which it has for the last, and I have said "may" for the next three years; you say more—I sincerely wish it may, but doubt it, notwithstanding the enhanced price of metals and reduced rate of coal, timber, powder, &c., all which will tend to enhance the monthly profits. In 1846, shares in this company were saleable at the monstrously re-

THE CUMWYDLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY have received a report from J. A. Yarrow, Esq., C.E., who has been employed experimenting on the estate. He says the proximity of the bog to the smelting works must exercise a most favourable influence on the undertaking, as the dried peat will form an excellent and economical fuel in several of the processes, and the absence of sulphur and its great calorific powers, and estimates the saving will amount to 56s. per ton of copper, and thus place the company in a position to compete with other smelters. The furnaces are of a simple and expensive construction, and may be considered similar in principle to those in general use throughout the country. The assay of the ores gives from 12 to 20 per cent. for fine copper.

level, towards the western lode, is still in hard ground, and the progress consequently but slow. We are clearing through the heap of rubbish in the 24 ft. level north as fast as possible, and hope next month to set the backs thereof on tribute. We have not done anything in the 12 ft. level as yet.

MERILYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft has a better appearance than for some time past, producing some good lead. In the 36 ft. level, east, lode 3 ft. wide, producing upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level west, lode about 1 ft. wide, with some good stones of lead. The lode in the 26 ft. level is small and unproductive. The stope in the back of the 15 ft. level are worth 35 ft. per fm. The stope in the back of the 16 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth 50 ft. The stope in the back of the 26 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, are worth 45 ft. per fm.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the 82 ft. level, west of the new shaft, is 3 ft. wide, with a branch of ore on the north part 1 ft. wide. In the 72 ft. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide. The lode in the 62 ft. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide. The lode in the 52 ft. level, east of Miner's shaft, is 1 ft. wide. In the 52 ft. level, east of Miner's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90, east of west shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 80 east the lode is 18 in. wide, with small traces of ore. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is small, containing no ore. In the 60, east of ditto, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 74 ft. per fm.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have cut through the lode in the 30 ft. level, north of Murchison's shaft, which is about 4 ft. wide, underlying 30 inches in a fathom, carrying on the north side a branch 3 in. wide of nearly solid ore; the north part of the lode, for nearly 2 feet wide, is composed of flookan, gangue spar, white iron, and muddle, with a beautiful light soft glass; the south part of the lode is of a darker colour, with droppers of ore, and in some places good stones of ore—altogether, a stronger kindly lode; I shall be better able to judge what quantity of ore it will produce per fm. by the latter end of this week, as we only cut through the lode this morning (the 18th instant). I send you by this day's mail a box of ore as a specimen. I have set to-day to drive east on the course of the lode—about 5 fms., at 37. 50, per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITLOCK).—From our inspection of the 20th inst., we find Coryton's shaft is sunk on the course of the lode about 24 fms. from the surface. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2 feet wide, from which we broke stones of silver-lead ore and gossan mixed, weighing from 5 to 30 lbs., of such a character as is not exceeded in this neighbourhood, and which, no doubt, will lead to very profitable results to the shareholders, as the set is very extensive on the course of the lode, and the strata very congenial for lead.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—We have completed the plunger-lift to the 88 ft. level in Coryton's shaft, and hope to have the water in fork again to that level in two or three days, when we shall immediately drop a lift 10 fathoms under and get on forking. We find the engine is working much better since this lift has been fixed. We have the steam whim and grinder at work, and going on very well. At Truscott's, we are now preparing the plunger-lift to go down to the 40 fathom level, and shall in the course of this week commence dropping. I am happy to say the lode in the end in the 40 fathom level, north of Truscott's, is very much improved, now producing some beautiful stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 13 ft. level, at Bellinger's, the lode has a beautiful appearance; I think we must soon meet with a good lead here. The lode in the 30 ft. level, north of Clark's shaft, is also looking better; and I hope soon to have a good course of ore; it will now produce upwards of a ton of ore per fm. Our tributers are getting on very well. We are raising more ore than could be expected from so shallow a level.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.—The lode in the shaft is still large and of great promise; but we do not expect any riches till we reach the blue strata. We have three men driving the adit on the course of the lode; this end is producing some good saving work. The general prospects, therefore, warrant vigorous operations.

POLGEAR AND LANCARROW.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft.; the lode is 1 foot wide, ground favourable for sinking. On Wheal Moyle lode, the old workings, which we found more extensive than we expected, have been cleared up. The lode has been worked from surface about 14 fms.; it averages about 4 ft. in width, underlying south about 2 ft. in a fm.; producing by assay 25 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. Next week we shall stamp some of the stuff.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—Since our last report we have driven on the north lode in the 24 ft. level 9 ft. east and 9 ft. west; it is now 3 ft. wide in both the ends, and worth 74. per bushel throughout; we still find the lode to contain muddle, with occasional spots of rich black copper ore; we shall be enabled, after laying our ground open (so as to get the backs taken away) to raise sufficient tin from this lode to pay all working expenses of the mine, and leave a handsome balance in hand. In the bottom of the winze on this lode, in the 18 ft. level, it is 18 in. wide, looking better; and I hope north cross-cut, 9 ft. north of the north lode, we have cut a lode, and got into it 18 inches without yet having the north wall, 1 ft. of it is worth 135. per bushel; we believe the principal part of this lode is still north. In our south cross-cut, in the 24 ft. level, we have not yet cut the Horseshoe lode, but are daily expecting to do so. We have met with no alteration during the week in our operations in the 12 ft. level.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—In the cross-cuts the ground continues favourable for driving, and in a few days we expect to cut the two lodges. The new lode in east end is a very fine champion lode, and highly productive for tin. Our six sumpmen are stopping the eastern back, on Prince Albert lode, at 304. per fathom; the lode is quite as rich as heretofore, and good piles of tinstuff are daily being drawn to grass. We have suspended sinking the sump till the steam-engine goes to work. There is a certain cross-course about 7 fms. west of our west end, and as we near it the lode improves, so that we have a better lode there than we have had before, during the last 10 fms. driving, and, upon the whole, our prospects were never better than at present. During the week we have had some heavy showers, which impeded our surface work a little. The engine house will, however, be finished about the end of the month, as at first anticipated. The boiler (9 tons) is brought on the mine, and next week the bob, cylinder, &c., are expected.

SOUTH TAMAR.—The ends, pitches, and stopes are looking generally better. In cross-cutting north in the 100 we have reached the main part of the lode, but are not through it; so far its character is highly promising, the floor-spar is of that description that has seldom failed to make ore. We have discovered a good deal of ground standing about Smith's shaft that will pay well. Our ore dressing is proceeding very well, and we shall sample again this week quite as much, or more, than last time.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have continued to sink Rundle's shaft; the present bottom appears to be quite through the lode, having intersected a south wall, which we are now about sinking into; the ground is, and has been, very favourable for sinking, as we have sunk upwards of 5 fathoms since we first discovered the lode. We intend to sink the shaft perpendicularly for some fathoms deeper, and then cut into the lode, which we expect to be productive, judging from the part we have already sunk through. We have not met with any lode in the adit level, driving north on the cross-course, since my last. We have not yet discovered the Wheal Arthur lode in shodding; the soil being deep makes it difficult to explore. The new wheel pit is completed, and we are getting on with the necessary work for fixing the wheel as fast as possible.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 60 ft. level by eight men, caused as before reported. In the cross-cut west on the slide, in the 60, we have intersected some small branches, indicating the lode to be further ahead—driving at 31. per fm.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—The mine is looking exceedingly well; I can almost say we have a course of copper ore. In the No. 2 end east we have cut through the lode about 9 ft., and from all appearances, there is 9 ft. more to cut through before we get to the north side. We are cutting through the lode from the south side. The eastern side of the cross-cut, or otherwise the end going east, is looking well; about 4 or 4 1/2 ft. of the lode is saving work, and every foot I am expecting a course of ore. The back in the old workings is considerably improved, and we have the branch nearly 2 fms. wide, almost as good as the stones I sent you. I put the men yesterday (May 16) to take down some of the branch, and I had one stone brought up to the counting-house at least 56 lbs. weight, rich for copper; I think we shall soon induce parties to speculate, by cutting a bunch of ore. Our No. 3 end east is improved, and we are not far from the shoot of ore the last party worked on over our heads. The ground in the cross-cut north is much better, and there is a large stream of water issuing from the end, which fully convinces me we are getting near the cross-course. I should very much like to put two men to drive south on the cross-course, to cut the great gossan lode. At present they are making towards the cross-course, and I do believe we shall have ore in the copper lode at the intersection of the cross-course with this lode; the ground is good. A little expense and a short time would prove this important question.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 ft. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and muddle, with a small quantity of ore. In the 205 ft. level the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work, but of a coarse quality. In the 190 ft. level the lode is 6 in. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. The 175 end is suspended until we can fix a railroad for bringing away the work accumulated, by driving the level north of Spurgin's shaft. The 160 end is still in slidey ground, but we expect the lode is not far distant, as there is a large quantity of water oozing from the end. At the north mine, we have fixed a plunger-lift in the 90 ft. level, and re-commenced sinking the engine-shaft below this level. In the 90 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good saving work. In the 80 end the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of capel and can, with good stones of ore. Our last parcel of ore, computed 70 tons, was sold to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 197. 55. 6d. per ton.

TINCROFT.—At North Tincroft, the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120 ft. level, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 352. per fm. for copper; in the 120 end, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 4 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1002. per fm. for copper; in the west end of the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 222. per fm. for copper. In the 110 fathom level, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 207. per fm. for copper; in the winze sinking below this level, west of said shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 91. per fm. for copper. In the 100, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. for tin and copper; in the winze sinking below this level, east of new engine-shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 91. per fm. for copper; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 131. per fm. for copper; in the winze sinking below this level, west of said shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 181. per fm. for copper. On Highbarrow tin lode, at the engine shaft, sinking below the 152 ft. level, is 4 1/2 ft. wide, worth 301. per fm. In the 152 ft. level, east of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. The stope in the back of the 142 ft. level, east of Martin's east shaft, are worth 141. per fm. The stope in the back of the 132 ft. level, east of said shaft, are worth 141. per fm. for tin. Chapple's lode, in the 142 ft. level, west of engine shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 84. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 90 ft. level, driving west of downlight shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 110 ft. level, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 161. per fm. for copper. Dunkin's lode, in the 100 ft. level, driving west of engine shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. for copper. In the 91, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. for copper. In the 84 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 121. per fathom for copper. At Stainby's, the lode in the rise in the back of the 34 ft. level, west of said shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. for copper.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, the cross-cut in the 120 fathom level is driven 4 fms. towards the lode, and we calculate to intersect it in about 3 fms. more. In the 107 ft. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 101. per fm.; south end, 4 ft. wide, and worth 61. per fm. In the 92 ft. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor at present, but there appears to be a change taking place in the ground, and we expect an improvement; south end, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 121. per fm.; east, lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 101. per fm. At the north mine, we have commenced clearing up the shaft under the 65 ft. level, and 8 men and 4 boys to wages will be forcing it down with all speed. In the 65 ft. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 61. per fm.; south end, 1 ft. wide, and worth 91. per fm. The 55 end is without change. On the whole, there is not much change in the stopes and pitches. We sold, on the 17th inst., a parcel of ore, computed 75 tons, to J. H. Meredith, at 191. 15. 6d. per ton.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christie Lode: In the 100, west of Garden's, no change to the cross-cut driving south. In the stope above the 90, west of Woodcock's rise, the lode is worth 121. per fm. In the 109, east of Christie shaft, the lode is a 2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the stope below the 90, west of Arthur's winze, the

lode is worth from 251. to 301. per fm., and improving.—Middle Lode: In the 64, west of cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing stones of ore; 64 ft. east, lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, principally muddle, with spots of ore.—Parent Lode: In the 64 east of cross-course, the lode is small and poor. In the 30, east of Parent engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore. Our tribute pitches are looking well.

UNION (TAY).—The shaftmen are getting on as fast as they can in sinking. Preparations are being made for a saving pit, and everything will be carried out with all possible speed; the price for the shaft is 305. per fm., as far as can be sunk with a tackle.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft, the lode in the 70 ft. level is greatly improved since my last report. It still holds out 6 ft. wide, and is worth 301. per fm. for tin. In the 70 ft. level west the lode in the end is 2 1/2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The stope in the bottom of the 60 ft. level east and west have a lode 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, with copper ore, worth 61. per fm. In the 50 ft. level, the back of the 50 ft. level east the lode is 1 1/2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The rise in the back of the 40 fathom level, east of Buckley's, is holed to the eastern whim shaft (Unity); this will enable us to draw our tinstuff from the 40, &c., through this shaft, an object much to be desired in this part of our operations; in the same level, east of eastern whim shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 51. per fathom for tin. In the 30 ft. level east the lode is 18 in. wide, but at present unproductive; in the 30 fathom level, west of Gray's, the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, worth 31. per fm. for tin. At Lambro, in the 40 fathom level cross-cut, south from Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the ground is not so good for driving as reported last week, but the men are progressing with all speed towards Hampton's lode. At Wheel Kitty, the engine-shaft is now down 9 fms. below the 50, and I hope by next week we shall be down to the 60 ft. level, when the men will be put to drive north at this level to cut the lode, which I calculate is about 4 fms. distant. In the 50 ft. level east the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, producing some good copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 31. per fathom for copper ore. The tribute pitches at the Unity side, on tin, are all looking well, but at the Lambro and Wheel Kitty side the pitches on copper ore are not looking so well as last reported. Our steam stamps is in full work, and the tin is yielding very satisfactorily.

WEST BASSET.—In the 42 fathom level east, the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 14 ton of copper ore per fm. The 30 ft. level is about 10 fms. behind the 42; in this end we have a very kindly lode, 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good ore. In the 30 ft. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide. In the winze sinking below the 42 ft. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 24. per fm. The end in the 42, and the winze sinking below that work, are very much improved since the above. All other places are progressing favourably.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 30 ft. level, is 7 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, mixed with jack, muddle, and several small branches of lead ore. The 30 ft. level, driving east from this shaft, has passed through the junction of the two lodges, where it is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with several small branches of lead ore. Our intention is to drive this end 2 or 3 fms. further on the course of the lode, and if then no improvement, to suspend it, in consequence of the descent of the hill, which would make the back thinner as we proceed east, and leave the driving on this lode until we get 15 fathoms deeper in the engine-shaft. The 30 ft. cross-cut, driving south, is extended 18 fms. from the engine-shaft, and still in clean kills, and ground favourable for driving. The new shaft, sinking from surface on the south lode, is down 4 fms., and the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with an underlying south of about 1 ft. per fm. composed principally of gossan, mixed with jack, muddle, and spotted with lead. I think that a lode of a more promising appearance at that depth cannot be seen in Cardiganshire.

WEST WHEAL ROBINS.—We are still engaged in bringing up the adit, but have a very troublesome job. I set it to be completed last Thursday (the 13th inst.) for 252., and when this is finished we shall be able to sink the shaft very fast, as the ground is easy, and the water will then, I hope, be but little.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—I am calculating to cut the lode very soon, but as there is no criterion by which I can accurately determine its underlie; it may take 1 fm. or more driving yet. The country is just as it was in the present end.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the engine-shaft the lode has a very promising appearance, being 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We are making a saving pit in this shaft below the 60 ft. level, and the rise above the 60, no lode has been taken down since last week; the ground is still favourable for rising. The lode in the rise over the 48 is about 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the ground is hard, which makes it difficult to put up the rise. No lode has been taken down in the 60 and 37 ft. levels since my last. We have taken down the lode in Bayly's shaft, and I am glad to say it is looking very promising, being 9 1/2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of ore; the greater part of the lode is saving work; we have not intersected it in driving the adit level north on the cross-course, but we continue to meet bunches containing gossan, spar, muddle, and portions of copper ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The lode in the 20 fathom level is 3 feet wide, not producing much ore, but a very kindly lode. The lode in the rise above the 35 fathom level will produce 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. worth 71. per fm. The lode in the 35 ft. level west is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 141. per fm. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 35 ft. level is 2 ft. wide, composed of stones of ore. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 20 ft. level east is 2 ft. wide, worth 101. In the 50 ft. level cross-cut north we have cut into the old workings, but cannot ascertain the size of the lode until we stop down a piece of ground in the bottom of the level, as our 50 fathom level is 4 ft. under the old level; this work will be completed by the latter end of this week. There is no alteration in the 50 ft. level cross-cut south.

WHEAL BENNY.—The last report from the agent of this mine states as follows:—The character of the lode cut on the east side of the cross-course not being liked by Mr. Murray, he has given orders to explore the lode on the west side of the cross-course. Mr. Murray's attention, however, is chiefly directed to the Marquis lode, which is found on the southern extremity of this set, and joins Highton Down Consols to the south, where they are raising 50 tons of ore per month, of high produce. It may also be remarked that the Marquis lode is the productive one in the Bedford United Mine, from which all their dividends are paid.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—As reported last week, we have been driving on the east and west course; in doing which, we have intersected a branch about 6 in. wide, composed of muddle and spots of lead. The cross-course in which we are driving contains good prills of lead.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the pitch below the adit, west of the cross-course, continues a good course of ore. The lode in the 12, already reported on, west of the cross-course, is a fine-looking lode, carrying a good leader of the same kind of ore as the course of ore to the east lately passed through; and the whole of the lode, which is 2 1/2 ft. wide, must be saved. It has a strong resemblance to the south lode, and it is my opinion that the lode on which we had the course of ore is to the north, which, I found to be the case, will be a very important feature, having two fine lodges going into new ground so near each other. I have put the men to drive north to prove that point; and I hope shortly to have the pleasure of informing you that my anticipations are realised. The north and middle lodges are nearly found together in the 24 in the end. By present appearances, we shall reach the junction of the end of this month, or the early part of next; and a great change for the better may reasonably be expected—in fact, there is a great change already; and there are strings of ore in the end. The lode in the 34 is fast improving; in the adit I have taken the men for a few days to drive back on the south lode through the cross-course to see it to the east, as it has not been seen east from that point to Rundle's shaft, being 45 fathoms; and, where seen in the cross-course, it is a large lode. In the cross-cut at Gill's, we are intersecting several branches of rich ore dropping into the south lode, which I hope to see in a fortnight or three weeks from this time. Our pitches are last reported. We are dressing again for another sampling, to take place at the end of June.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Brumby's engine-shaft is now about 20 fms. from surface, ground rather hard; the lode is still the same as in my last report, hoping soon to have a change for the better. Our water is still easy, but must expect soon to have it troublesome, as the depth will require the time to draw it with the horse-wheel barrels. I hope to give you a better account in my next weekly report.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The lode in the sump winze, sinking below the 40, on the south lode, is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore to a fm., the winze sinking 13 ft. long, the bottom of the winze is looking much more favourable. The lode in the 40 east is small; the rise in the back of this level (15 ft. behind the end) will turn out 5 1/2 tons of 9 ft. long, lode 3 1/2 ft. wide. The 30 east of engine-shaft, driving towards Bate's shaft, on north lode, will now produce 1 1/2 tons to a fm., worth full 51. a ton. In the cross-cut driving north for new north lode the ground is harder than when last reported.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last report, we have sunk the engine-shaft 5 feet, and are now 4 fms. 4 ft. under the 10 ft. level; ground still very favourable. We have driven 9 ft. in the 10 ft. level, east of Malloch's shaft; the lode in the end is 5 ft. wide—the south part is composed of flookan and prill, interspersed with silver-lead, and producing about 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The north, or copper lode, is about 3 1/2 feet wide, all saving work. Since my last, we have broken 7 cwt. of silver ore of moderate quality. The walls of the engine-house are completed.

WHEAL MARY (ST. JUST).—The working of this mine has been resumed upwards of four months, and commenced in clearing the adit and sinking a shaft from the surface to the adit. We are now driving our adit level east to intersect our lodges; and, from appearances this day (May 18th), should consider that we are not far from one of the lodges, as the ground is changed, and plenty of water issuing from the end.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaftmen having finished casing the shaft, &c., to the 90 ft. level, have now sunk it 4 ft. under that level, and are progressing satisfactorily. In driving the cross-cut in the 90 ft. level, I am glad to say we have intersected the lode, which, as far as we can now ascertain, is about 2 ft. wide, producing ore as realised. The north and middle lodges are nearly found together in the 24 in the end. In the 80, north of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 101. per fathom; in the same level south the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 61. per fathom; the lode in the western part, in this level, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 71. per fm.; the lode in the winze, sinking under this level, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71. per fm. The lode in the 70, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71. per fm. The lode in the 60, south of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stope throughout the mine are producing much as usual. On Thursday, the 13th inst., we sold two parcels of lead ore:—No. 1, 15 tons, to Thomas Sonnet & Co., Ltd., at 211. 55. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, 50 tons, to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 87. 10s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—We have resumed the sinking of Tindall's shaft under the plat, cut 12 fms. below surface, and the lode has improved in size this last 6 ft.; I think it is very likely to improve in quality also, as the tin is more disseminated than I have seen it since first we commenced operations in the western part of the mine. The tributers, both in the deep and shallow adit levels are getting on much the same as when I last wrote—breaking some very good work, sufficient to make them wages at 8s. 11., which is the price given.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—May 13.—There is considerable improvement for copper ore in three of the pitches. All the other places proceeding regularly, and in appearance much as last reported. We now begin to stamp the tin work, and shall get some ready as soon as possible. In regard to the muddle, I hope we shall ship near 70 tons next week.

May 16.—The pitches taken are all working and looking well indeed. From the present appearance of the pitches, I have reason to hope that the crop muddle will in future be found more plentiful.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—We have cut through the lode in the adit cross-cut, driving south towards the new engine-shaft; it is 35 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, capel, muddle, and spots of good yellow ore—as strong and masterly a lode as I ever saw so near the surface. No. 2 lode, discovered in the lobby, is opened to the wheel-pit, which is ready to receive the axle; and on Saturday, the 22d inst., Messrs. Nickolls and Co. will get the castings on the ground. I sent off a lot from the foundry this morning to the mine, and have no doubt of the machinery being completed in good time, as we have no water yet in the shaft, which is nearly to the depth of the adit, where I purpose cutting a plat, and to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft under the adit by nine men. The adit level has been driven by three men and three boys to effect a communication with all possible speed; and the carpenters and smiths are all busily engaged preparing the necessary appendages.

WHEAL ROBINS.—The lode in the 20 ft. level, east of shaft, is at present split in two parts—one containing tin of just the same quality as we have had for several fathoms, and the other part chiefly spar, much like that we have with copper in the western ground; and I have no doubt but that this will ultimately prove to be a copper lode. Watson's lode, in the 20, west of shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, in ground much harder than usual, which accounts for its being smaller than ordinary, but it is still easy, and a very promising lode. We are driving a cross-cut in the 48 ft. level, to intersect this lode, but here also the ground is somewhat harder than ordinary. The adit is cleared east of the shaft 41 fathoms, but at this point it is still broken in and full of rubbish, but 1 1/2 fms. more will bring us to the winze, which will ventilate the 30 east end, a matter now become absolutely necessary, as the air is so foul that we cannot go much further until this is done.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the engine-shaft has a very promising appearance—being 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The quantity of water in the shaft is not very much, and we are making good progress in sinking. In the rise above the 60 ft. level we have not taken down any of the lode since last reported; the ground continues favourable for rising. The lode in the rise above the 48 ft. level is about 2 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore; the ground here is hard, and we are making but slow progress in rising. We are continuing to drive by the side of the great lode in the 48 ft. level east; some stones of ore were yesterday (the 13th inst.) taken from the ground, near the lode, which indicates favourably for it. In driving the 37 ft. level south, on the cross-course, some appearances of capels, with portions of copper ore, are just now showing in the present end.

May 20.—We have continued to sink the engine shaft below the 60 ft. level on the course of the lode, which still holds its size (2 feet wide), and contains spar, peach, and copper ore. In the rise in the back of the 60 ft. level we have taken down the lode for about 6 or 7 feet high, which has yielded more than 3 tons per fm.; the ground still continues favourable for rising. In the rise in the back of the 48 ft. level, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide—good dredge work throughout; the ground is still hard, but we continue to drive by the side of the great lode in the 48 ft. level, with scarcely any alteration in the ground since last report. In the 37 ft. level, I am happy to inform you, we have at last cut the lode; it is from 6 to 7 feet wide, of which from 18 to 20 in. is good saving work, worth from 1 to 1 1/4 ton per fm. We have looked forward with great anxiety to cut the lode, east of the great cross-course, in this level; and it has been proved that this cross-course, which corresponds with that of Wheal Maria and Gunnis Lakes, has the lode just the same distance as it did at those mines—upwards of 70 fms. We have never, till now, cut any ore to the east of the easternmost cross-course we have yet seen, and this, in the 37, we think, promises most favourably for the eastern part of our set. We intend to resume sinking the whim-shaft below the 16, to communicate with the 37, which will command the eastern part of the mine.

WHEAL TOM.—We have extended our cross-cut north in the 30 ft. level 13 fms., and are daily in expectation of cutting the lode. We have met with several branches containing ore in our cross-cut; the stratum is highly mineralised, which looks well. I am going to St. Austell with a batch of tin.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine shaftmen are still engaged cutting the plat in the 93 ft. level, where we have intersected the engine lode 10 inches wide, and producing saving work for tin. In the 93 ft. level, east of the boundary shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 141. per fm.; west of flookan, on the same branch, the branch is worth 101. per fathom. In the 73 ft. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 131. per fm.; the cross-cut south of the shaft, in the same level, towards Wallis's lode, is progressing favourably; in the same level, west of the adit, on a north branch, the branch is worth 121. per fm. In the 53 ft. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 181. per fm.; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of the shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 151. per fathom; in the same level, east of the engine lode, the lode is disordered and unproductive; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of the shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is worth 41. per fm. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 20 ft. level west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and opening tribute ground; in the rise in the back of the same level the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 51. per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 50 ft. level, west of the shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive, in the winze sinking under the same level, on the south lode, the lode is 15 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 31. per fm. At Taylor's shaft, on the west whim-shaft, on the 53 ft. level, where we are now engaged cutting plat and opening on course of lode, which is 10 in. wide, and worth 71. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 50 ft. level, west of the shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 61. per fm. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, we have rest the 70 ft. level to drive east on the south lode; here the lode is 20 inches wide, opening tribute ground. At Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, in the 20 ft. level south-east, on a caunter lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, unproductive; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of the shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, opening tribute ground. At Taylor's shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the 18 ft. level, the lode is 19 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The new engine, on the 53 ft. level, cutting down under the 60 ft. level, is progressing favourably, and will be completed to the 70 ft. level next week. Our tribute department continues to look well.

WHEAL VENTON.—The lode in the 49 ft. level south is still in just the same state as when I last wrote you; I fear the ground is too hard to be productive of much ore, but the lode has always been subject to alternate hard and easy ground, and, where most easy, always most productive. I hope we shall have easier ground here shortly, as in no other part of the mine have we found it to continue more than 2 or 3 fathoms long. The shaft is down nearly 4 fathoms below the 40—the ground still easy, and the shaft making good progress. The 40 shaft is just as last reported.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The shaftmen during the last week have sunk 5 ft., making altogether 12 fms. 2 ft. below the adit. The carpenters are getting on with the capstan and shears as fast as possible. The smiths are employed in getting tools for the men, and making the ironwork for the capstan and shears. We have no men now on owners' account, except the carpenters and smiths.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—At the middle shaft there is no material alteration; the lode still continues its size and character, the whole depth of which is 16 fms. 3 ft. from surface—ground still favourable for progress. At the north lode engine-shaft, we are getting on with timbering and securing the rise very satisfactorily, which work will occupy about a month from this date.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The end driving west, on Wrey's lode, is much improved; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, with spots of lead in the gossan; this driving being so shallow (3 fms. from surface), we cannot reasonably calculate on anything being discovered to pay for driving. The adit driving south on lode No. 1 is much as last reported; the men are progressing with the cofing on the hill, and I hope to the 53 ft. level, to open on the lode now being wrought on in North Wheal Trelawny. I visited this mine this morning (May 20), and saw rocks of rich lead and gossan taken from the lode in the bottom of the shaft, varying in weight from 10 to 50 lbs.; I hope when we cut this lode to find it equally rich, of which I shall advise you in my next.

WHEAL ZION.—Our engine started last evening (May 19) without meeting any obstruction to speak of, and continued pumping most successfully from the engine-shaft until the engineer fixed his gauges. The flat-rods will be attached to-day, and the engine will resume working for good. We calculate that the water in Lemon's shaft will not be forked

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—[Received May 15.]

St. John del Rey, March 7.—Product for Feb., 97,868 cwt. of ore, equal to 267-72 lbs. the ton. The mine, March 7, from 6,772 tons of ore, yielding 4,190 cwt. of ore, and 334 cwt. of concentrates; total ore, 27,366. Stamps working during the month, 118,776 heads. The cost of stone from the mine continues without alteration.

Cost for February, Rs. 43,833 265, at 26d. £5,116 4 7

Product for February, 27,366 cwt. of ore.

Less duty 1,393

Nett..... 26,478 cwt., at 7s. 8d. 10,148 15 0

Profit..... £5,032 10 5

March 19.—Gold extracted to date, 8783 cwt., from 521-59 cubic ft. of sand, the result of 10 days' stamping, yielding 16-83 cwt. per cubic ft. Stamps working, 118-08 heads.

March 26.—Capt. W. Treloar starts to-morrow with 10 boxes, containing 50,361 cwt., equal to 483-82 lbs. troy amalgamated gold, to be shipped to your address, per steamer, consisting of—January produce..... 27,868

Of which first 10 days were included in last remittance 9,689—16,360

February produce..... 27,868

First 10 days of March..... 8,783

Less duty, 8 per cent..... 2,650—34,001

March 31.—Gold extracted to date, 17,991 cwt., from 1102-41 cubic ft. of sand, the result of 21 days' stamping, yielding 16-32 cwt. per cubic ft. Stamps working 21 days, average 118-51 heads. The supply of stone from the mine remains much the same. The quality has been hitherto very indifferent, but during the last few days it is showing evident symptoms of improvement.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN DEVONSHIRE.—There is a report of gold having been discovered about 3 miles from Ashburton,—of the progress of which I will keep you fully informed. I have myself found this mineral in the decomposed ferruginous granite of the Chogford district, but in much too minute a quantity to prove remunerative. A small nugget of gold, weighing about 1 dw., was found, about two years since, by two men whilst streaming for tin, in the North Bovey River.

THE DRUID MINE has been sold by its two promoters, and the purchasers have put on several hands, who are chiefly employed in costenning. I think, if diligently worked, this mine will have a fair prospect of success. The lode is large and strong, in soft white killas, bearing nearly east and west. A fair allowance of gossan has been found, accompanying the lode at about 9 fms. in depth. It is now named Wheal Arandle.

AT SILVER BROOK, the recent discoveries have so far influenced local speculation as to cause some few shares to change hands at an advanced premium. A valuable discovery of tin is reported at CROWNLY PARK MINE. There is a prospect of ALSTON and BLACK MOOR MINES being put to work. SOUTH PLAIN WOOD and HUNTINGDON MINES are progressing.

WHEAL AUGUSTA (St. Just).—On the 15th inst., a splendid 24-in. cylinder steam-engine, erected by Mr. G. Eustice, C.E., was set to work on this highly-promising concern, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, adventurers and others, who attended to witness the event. The engine went off in good style, as Eustice's engines usually do. Afterwards several of the company sat down to a dinner, served up in the account-house. The company included S. Borsase, Esq., one of the lords of the mine; Messrs. Moyle and Candler, surgeons of the mine; Mr. Moyle, jun., of Penzance; Mr. Holman, Captain J. Carthew, Captain S. Trembath, and Mr. Thomas Carthew, of St. Just; Mr. G. Eustice, the engineer, of Hayle; Capt. W. Trembath, of Spearne Consols; and Capt. N. Hocking, of Spearne Moor and Spearne Consols. The day passed off most delightfully, and every one expressed full concurrence in the opinion of the respected manager (Capt. Carthew), that Wheal Augusta would eventually prove worthy of its vicinity to the neighbouring mines, and that there appears every chance of having a lasting and profitable mine. S. Borsase, Esq., expressed his opinion in the highest terms as to the management, and the operations which have been recently carried on here; and to show that he highly approved of the proceedings at the mine, liberally regaled the miners and other workmen at his own expense, after which they responded, in giving three cheers for the adventurers, and three cheers for the lords. There is a 16-stamp head axle now lying on the mine, which will very shortly be attached to the engine, and is now in course of progress; and from every information the prospects are cheering, and the company (chiefly Londoners) of the highest respectability.

GREAT WELSH SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Mr. John Lea, one of the proprietors of this property, being engaged in a political election in the locality, availed himself of the opportunity to visit the mines, and thus refers to it in a letter to Mr. Henry Gibson, the manager:—"My urgent political duties allowing, I had the pleasure of arriving at our magnificent mine, and even the most glowing reports heretofore rendered had not prepared me for a treat so gratifying as the actual survey yielded. The mine positively teems with lead in every form of deposit. On the 12th inst. the miners cut another lode, upwards of 6 in. wide and extremely rich. The works are progressing rapidly, and I am personally now impatient to arrive at the main lode, in approaching which I feel confident other rich discoveries will be made. I cannot too much congratulate myself and co-adventurers in possessing this splendid property, and I do not think Captain Williams exaggerated when he asserted that each holder of a 1-16th might deem himself independent of other fortune. I cannot furnish you with any details which would demonstrate more fully the characteristics of the 'Great Welsh' geologically, but when I arrive in town I can say much to corroborate my present strong expressions."

CHYFRASH CONSOLS.—The operations at this mine are going on very satisfactorily. The stamps are nearly fixed. A rich branch of tin in the foot of the 26 fm. level going east has been cut; the lode in the same level going west is a very promising one. We submit an extract from the report of Captain J. Webb, of St. Austell, dated May 12, 1852:—"As this mine will soon be in a position to make regular sales of tin, and having a powerful pumping-engine, I strongly recommend that a flat-rod be attached to the engine, and extended to Berthly Row Mine, for the purpose of draining that part of the sett where large quantities of tin will be found. This part has been worked shallow by the ancients with water-power (not sufficient, however, to continue the working), and was found productive. There are several lodes here, and the strata of ground highly mineralised—cheap for exploring."

WHEAL FORTUNE (Stickelpath).—Since the return of the deputation, we have been much gratified with some rich mineral specimens, brought by them direct from the mine, which are of so favourable a character, both as to metallic value and the strata they are imbedded in, that there can be little doubt a judicious prosecution of the concern at deeper levels will be attended with ample success. The sett appears to abound in lodes rich in copper, tin, and lead, all of which at this moment bear a higher value in the market than for the last seven years. Capital may be judiciously expended in pursuing some of these lodes vigorously until they reach the junction, when we should not be surprised to learn that they very quickly were in receipt of profits.

It will be gratifying to parties connected with the mining interest, resident in Tavistock and the district, to learn that a highly influential and spirited party of adventurers have formed themselves into a company, to work the Old Wheal Robert Tin and Copper Mine, in the parish of Sampford-Spinyer, near Tavistock, and surrounded by Wheal Franco, East Wheal George, and North Wheal Robert. It will be remembered by many that, when this mine was formerly being worked, considerable returns of rich ore were made; and from the satisfactory and encouraging reports given by Capt. John Paul, the former manager, and other agents who have the management of mines in the immediate neighbourhood, little doubt exists but that the adventure will prove advantageous to those who invest capital in efficiently developing its resources.

We have seen some of the specimens from the auriferous district proposed to be worked by the West Granada or Veragua Gold Mining Company, which are certainly of an imposing character; the matrix, in which the gold is largely distributed, consists of two distinct kinds of strata—one being a common brown gossan, strongly coloured with oxide of iron, throughout which the gold is disseminated, and the other a white, apparently decomposed, felspar, so pulverulent that it may be crumbled in the hand, and the gold, by washing, can evidently be obtained with the greatest ease. In this latter mineral the gold is partly amorphous and partly crystallised, in many places shooting out in small sprays and branches, forming a beautiful miniature metallic vegetation. The shares are obtaining favour in the market, and are now quoted at par to 3-16ths premium.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS.—An invention has been registered by Mr. Dargfield, of West Bromwich, for the prevention of steam-boiler explosions, which, from a series of experiments recently tried at the works of Messrs. Bloomer and Co., appears to answer admirably, and fully promises to be a means of preventing those fatal accidents so frequently arising from steam-boiler explosions. The apparatus is very simple, consisting of a valve, which is screwed to the top of the boiler, over which stands a hollow fluted column about 3 feet high, forming a box to contain the weights on the valve, and a pillar for a wheel, over which works a flat chain connected with the buoy in the boiler, having at equal distances two long links, one on each side of the pillar. Two levers, connected with the valve, and fixed on centres, pass between the long links, so that the water in the boiler, rising or falling beyond a given level, depresses the lever, opens the valve, and permits the steam to escape. An index is fixed on the wheel which gives the height of the water in the boiler; the steam is also weighed without the addition of levers, and the weights are securely locked in the pillar to prevent alteration.—*Birmingham Journal.*

WHEAL FANNY.—In the advertisement for the engine required for this mine, which appeared last week, a typographical error occurred—the size should have been a 40-inch cylinder.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, May 21, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.		ENGLISH COPPER.	
Bar and bolt	£4 10 0	Tin, 14 to 28 lbs. d.	per ton £92 0 0
In Wales d.	4 12 6	Tough cake d.	93 0 0
In Liverpool d.	4 15 0	Sheeting and bolts d.	9 10 0
In Staffordshire d.	4 15 0	Sheet d.	9 10 0
• Sheets, single a	7 3 6	Bottoms d.	0 0 11
• double a	8 12 6	Old a	0 0 9
• Hoop a	6 12 6	Yellow Metal d.	0 0 8
• Nail rod, round a	5 15 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal d.	1 11 0
• square in	5 15 0		
Rails (Wales) c	5 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	
(Staffordshire) c	5 8 0	South American	per ton —
Pig, No. 1, Clyde c	1 19 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
3-5ths No. 1, 2-5ths No. 3	1 19 0	Pig	per ton 16 10 0-17 0 0
No. 1, in Wales b	2 15 0	Sheet	17 10 0
Stirling's Patent 7 Glass	2 15 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Toughened Pig, Wales	3 10 0	Spanish, in bond	16 0 0
FOREIGN IRON.		ENGLISH TIN.	
Swedish	11 0-11 5 0	Block	per cwt. £4 7 0
Russian CORD	17 0 0	Bar	4 8 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in 7	5 10 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
London	—	Banca	— 4 7 6
FOREIGN STEEL.		Straits (uncertified)	— 4 6 6
Swedish keg	15 0 0	TIN-PLATES.	
Ditto fagot	15 0 0	IC Charcoal	per box 1 6 6-1 8 0
SPELTER.		IX ditto	1 13 0-1 14 0
On the spot	15 10 0	IC Coke	1 2 6-1 3 0
To arrive	15 10 0	IX ditto	1 8 6-1 9 0
ZINC.		Canada plates a	per ton 9 10 0-10 10 0
In sheets sheet d	20 0 0	QUICKSILVER f	per lb. 0 3 0
• 70ths.—a, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, nett; d, 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1 1/2			
• Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.			

The IRON MARKET maintains the steadiness of the two previous weeks, and prices show a decided tendency upwards.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON has been in more active inquiry, and as high as 39s. nett cash has been paid for mixed Nos., free on board in Glasgow. Holders are stiff at 39s. to 39s. 6d. per ton for good makers' brands; for three months' open delivery, 40s. to 40s. 6d. per ton is demanded.

BARS share in the improvement, but not to so great an extent—41. 12s. 6d. to 41. 15s. per ton, free on board in Wales, are the current prices.

RAILS have again sold largely, and the demand is likely to continue for a length of time—the prospects of this article are good.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is more inquired for, a slight advance is anticipated.

SPELTER has been less excited this week; for small lots, 15s. 6d. up to 16s. per ton has been paid. The market is however quiet, at 15s. 10s. to 15s. 15s. per ton.

COPPER has advanced 4d. per lb., but the article is very scarce.

LEAD continues very steady, without alteration.

The TIN market has not moved this week—86s. per cwt. for Straits has been refused.

TIN-PLATES have been sold at a shade higher than last week—quotations, 32s. 6d. to 32s. for IC coke, free on board in London.

GLASGOW, MAY 19.—A very large business has been done in Scotch pig-iron during the week, and prices have advanced considerably, as will be observed from the quotations.

The great influx of gold appears to cause many parties to expect a very considerable advance in the price of pig-iron, from the very low rates lately ruling, especially as the demand for manufactured iron is so good.

Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here 39s. per ton, cash.

No. 1, ditto 40s. ditto

MINES.—Business has by no means been so active or general as last week; less shares have changed hands, particularly in good dividend-paying mines. Devon Consols were done at 310 $\frac{1}{2}$, prior to the declaration of the dividend of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bedford United and Merilyn are rather better. South and West Caradon, Tremayne, South Tolgus, Wicklow Copper, and the Mining Company of Ireland, maintain their price. Alfred Consols have receded in value, notwithstanding the 16s. per share dividend on Wednesday last. Tincrofts and Clives are in extensive request at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, with a firm market for both, owing to important improvements at the mines. Halamanning are 70, and Porellis 10. Great Polgooth, Peter Tavy, and All-y-Crib are much lower. In Cornwall, Condour shares have advanced 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, East Pool 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, and East Basset 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Metal Market—the demand generally may be said to exceed the supply.—In iron all descriptions of make, particularly BH and rail iron, are upon the advance; a very increased amount of export to the United States, not only of manufactured but pig, tends to improve the price, which shows a tendency upwards.—Spelter, in small lots, has gone off from 15s. 12s. 6d. to 16s. per ton, and for larger 15s. 10s. is demanded.—Copper advanced on Tuesday to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ for selected parcels, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ tough cake, and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for tile; sheets are 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; yellow metal, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. These prices have not been so high for four years past, and are likely to be maintained while the supply of Foreign is so sensibly diminished. The stocks continue very low.—Lead is without alteration, but an active business doing.—Tin has been in considerable demand, and 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton for Straits offered and declined. Tin Plates are rather better, and higher rates are expected.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 75s. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. American gold coin, 76s. 4d. per oz. Platina, about 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3176 tons, amounting to 19,823 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 6d., the average produce and standard being 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14s. The corresponding sale last month was 3758 tons, produce 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s., being an advance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton.

Messrs. Powles Brothers sold a parcel of silver ore from New Granada, at 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. per ton.

Newtons (Isle of Man) lead ore (100 tons) sold at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s. 6d. per ton. The Tamar Mining Company sold 70 tons of lead ore, at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 6d.

East Tamar sold 55 tons of silver-lead, at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. 6d. per ton.

Wheal Trellawny sold 78 tons of silver-lead ore, at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s. 6d. per ton.

Wheal Trethane sold 48 tons of silver-lead ore, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per ton.

Goginan Mine sold 30 tons lead at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 40 tons at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per ton.

Lisburne Mine sold 80 tons of lead ore, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 6d. per ton.

Cwystwith Mine sold 80 tons of lead ore, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 6d. per ton.

Cwm Efrin Mine sold 20 tons of silver-lead ore, at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. per ton.

The Great Polgooth Mine, on the 1st inst., sold black tin, value 1040 $\frac{1}{2}$, and on the 8th inst. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 6d. per ton; they further sold on Wednesday 20 tons of tin, and 20 tons of arsenic. St. Martin's lode in the 96, and the mine generally, continues favourable.

The first sale of tin from Wheal Trevena realised 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s. 6d., being 3 tons 5 cwt. 26 lbs., at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. About 6 tons more are expected to be ready by the end of the month; altogether, about 700 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth is reported at grass. The mine has only been at work three months, and the Durham shaft not yet down to the 20 fathom level: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share has been expended, and the directors were further empowered to call to the extent of 10s. more, one moiety of which they have now called for. Furnaces and 16 additional heads of stamps have to be erected. Durham's engine-shaft is sinking on Gurney's lode, and is worth 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., which is expected to be down to a 20 fm. level about the middle of next month; they raise about 6 tons a month.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their meeting, on Thursday, declared a dividend of 7168 $\frac{1}{2}$, being 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share, from nett profits arising from sales of copper ore sampled for the months of Jan. and Feb. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 22,926 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s. 11d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Bailer bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 12th Feb. and 11th March, 7443 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 11d.—Dues, 465 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s. 6d.; labour cost, March, 884 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 4d.; April, with income tax, 975 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 833 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 4d.; shows profit, 4284 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 1d.; add balance in hand, 1520 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s. 6d.—5804 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 7d.—Deduct dividend, 4480 $\frac{1}{2}$; leaving balance to next account, 1324 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 7d. A dividend of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per share was declared, and the prospects of the mine continue as good as ever.

At the Treviskey Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, Jan., 2159 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s. 1d.; tin, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 7d.; sundry receipts, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 9d.—2283 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 5d.—Labour cost for Feb. and March, 496 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 2d.; tributaries part of ore, 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. 2d.; water charge, 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 3d.; lord's dues, 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 5d.; showing profit of 863 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 2d.; add balance in hand, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s. 11d.—911 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. 1d.—Deduct dividend, 900 $\frac{1}{2}$; leaves balance to next account, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. 1d. A dividend of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per share was declared. It was resolved to offer 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ per month for four months to Tresavean adventurers, for drawing the water. The 260 east is yielding 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom, looking better than it has for the last 50 fms. driving. The winze below the 248 is turning out 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 236 east, 2 tons; the lode in the 224 is unproductive; the stopes in the back are still good, yielding

7 tons of ore per fm.; the 212, 2 tons. They have 328 tons for sale, and expect the same quantity for the present two months.

At Wheal Lovel quarterly meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 534 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 1d.; tin and carriage, 640 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 9d.; materials sold, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 2d.; 35 tons of tin unsold, valued at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton, 1820 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3022 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s.—To costs for Jan., 451 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 4d.; Feb., 466 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 8d.; March, 507 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. 5d.; lord's dues, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 8d.; dividend, 1075 $\frac{1}{2}$; leaving balance to next account, 425 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 11d. A dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per share was declared. The next account will be on the 8th August.

At Alfred Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold 11th March and 8th April, 6465 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14s. 1d.; other receipts, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 6d.—6472 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 7d.—Labour cost for February and March, 1196 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s. 11d.; lord's dues, 359 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s. 1d.; subsist, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; merchants' bills, 597 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14s.; showing profit, 4242 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 7d.; add balance in hand, 306 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 7d., makes 4549 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 2d.—less dividend, 4096 $\frac{1}{2}$, leaves balance to next account, 453 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 2d. A dividend of 12s. per share was made, and a bonus of 4s., amounting to 4096 $\frac{1}{2}$. The lode in No. 1 winze has considerably improved; it is worth more than stated in the report among the British Mines.

The Baleswidden Mine accounts for Jan. and Feb. show—Labour cost, 2412 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 11d.; coals, 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 1d.; carriage, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 9d.; merchants' bills and dues, 876 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 9d.—3587 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 6d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

At Providence Mines quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 8d.; tin sold (less dues), 1713 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. 4d.; sundry receipts, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 8d.—1814 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. 8d.—Labour cost, February, March, and April, 1304 $\frac{1}{2}$; carriage, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 418 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s. 1d.; leaving balance to next account, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 6d. Hill's shaft is down to the 115; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper; the stopes on the north lode, in the back of the 75 west, are worth 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. Twenty-six men are working in the back and bottom of the 65 in the carbons, and leaving a profit to the adventurers. The north lode in the 65 is worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; the stopes, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Comfort lode, No. 2 winze, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; and the prospects are generally improved.

The Kirkcudbrightshire Mining Company's quarterly accounts show a clear profit of 998 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 10d., the sale of lead ore being 138 tons 15 cwt., amounting to 1393 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 2d.—Costs for February, 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 3d.; March, 340 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; April, 401 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 1d.; debtor balance last account, 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 11d.; leaving a credit balance to next account of 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4d. 11d., exclusive of 45 tons of ore at Holywell, estimated to be worth 450 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At the first general meeting of shareholders in the Treworlis and Trenithick Mining Company, on Monday (George Capper, Esq., in the chair), Mr. W. H. Fox read the 16 rules and regulations which are to guide the company in their future proceedings, from the cost-book, it being the determination of all that the concern shall be prosecuted effectually under that system. The shares are to be divided into 5120; bi-monthly meetings to be regularly held the first Friday in every alternate month, when the accounts, books, and vouchers are to be produced and passed, or rejected, according to the votes of those present, in person or by proxy, every share constituting one vote; all transfers to be registered in the transfer book, provided the calls previously made shall have been paid upon all the shares standing in the vendor's name; 21 days' notice to be given of future calls, and those shares upon which the calls remain unpaid for two months to be absolutely forfeited, which are to be transferred to the committee, subject to the direction of the general meeting as to their disposal; according to the rule in the Stannary Court, any shareholder can withdraw himself from further liability at any time, by giving a written notice to the secretary, and paying his proportion of all debts and liabilities incurred previous thereto; until a transfer be duly entered in the cost-book, in pursuance of Rule 7, the party who, by the cost-book, appears to be the last holder shall be considered the shareholder to all intents and purposes; and that no alterations or additions shall be made to the rules, regulations, or constitution of the company, except at special meetings of shareholders convened in the manner provided.

At New East Crowndale Mine quarterly meeting, on the 11th May, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s. 11d.; calls received, 848 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s.; materials sold to Mary Emma and West Downs, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 7d.—943 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. 6d.—Labour cost, Jan. to end March, 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s.; carpenters, smiths, and carriage, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 362 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 10d.; Mare and Co., on account of steam-engine, 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s.; Messrs. Barrington, for 21 years new lease, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; solicitor's charge for drawing it, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; agency and incidental expenses for three months, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 4d.; leaving balance to next account, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 2d. Calls in arrears, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s., against which is due to Mr. Mare for engine, 250 $\frac{1}{2}$. A call of 4s. per share was made. Captain James Carpenter reports having cut the lode in the 14 fm. level, of precisely the same character as in the shaft above—a beautiful spar gossan, and prima. The shaft is down 6 fms. under the 24, and the north wall of the lode is on the north side of the shaft; it is sinking by nine men on the course of the lode, and as soon as the footway sink is down to the 14 they will have free ventilation throughout.

At the Boscawell Downs meeting, the accounts for the quarter ending March showed—Balance last account, 1274 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 11d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1447 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

At Great Bryn, the lode in the adit end east is 5 ft. wide, saving work, containing a lender of tin 6 in. wide, worth 3 cwt. to the ton of stuff, and looking favourable: the elevation of the ground will afford a back 25 fms. high. The ground in the cross-cut south is favourable, and there are indications of being near a lode; they expect to intersect two within 10 fms. The new engine-shaft is down 5 fms., expecting to reach the adit about the middle of next month. The stamps are working three heads, which is all the water allows of, and until they have steam power the returns will be short. A parcel of tin will be sent to market the end of the month. They are raising fine stone for the engine-house.

At Wheal Zion, the steam-engine was set to work last Wednesday, and the flat-rods will be attached this week. Vivian's shaft is down 14 fms., sinking by nine men; and Lemon's will at once be sunk under the 25.

At Wheal Augusta (St. Just), the 24-in. cylinder steam-engine went to work on Saturday. They have a 16-head stamps axle ready to attach to it, and all seem desirous of giving the concern an effectual and speedy trial.

At East Tolgus, they have not yet intersected any lode in the cross-cuts, which are driving in favourable ground. The lode is poor in the adit east; the stopes in the back are yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of copper ore per fathom.

At Nancecuke, the lode is cut in the 28 east from 12 to 15 in. wide—good stones of lead; north opening ore ground. The ends in the 10 are yielding each 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 23 fm. level south, on new lode, about 7 cwt. per fm.

At Wheal Grenville, the lode in the engine-shaft is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan and soft spar, and favourable for sinking. In the 40 fm. level the lode is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and kindly, producing some good stones of grey ore.

At South Tolgus, the 66 east, on the south lode, is yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 66 west Youren's lode is much improved, being 15 inches wide—good stones of ore in the bottom. The 54 west is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm.; 42 west 1 ton; 32 west $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton; and, altogether, the prospects are very cheering. The annual meeting will take place in London, early in the ensuing month.

At Trannack and Bosence, the appearance generally is improving, and they estimate having about 25 tons of good ore at grass.

East Wheal George looks well in the bottom level.

At the Clive Lead Mine, they have a splendid lode in the adit, yielding from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of ore per fm., and a pile already at surface of nearly 250 tons, worth 117 per ton. This sufficiently marks the value of the concern from the short time operations have been going on. By continuing on the run of this lode, they will shortly intersect another, a north and south one, upon which at surface there is a vast open cutting, showing it to be of champion size, and several pits sunk on the back in sundry places, from which all the lead they could get at has been taken away. This adit will come under considerably deeper, and great expectations are formed that the lode will be there found to exceed all others in produce and value.

At the Condurrow Mine, there is a very considerable improvement in the 90 fathom level, east of Hope shaft, where they have a course of black copper ore 2 ft. wide, worth 45l. to 50l. per fm. The lode in the 70, on the recently discovered south branch, has also improved.

At Warleggan Consols, the new stamp-heads are fixed, preparatory to stamping the tin, of which they have a good branch in driving west of the rise. In the stopes and the 8 fm. level the lode is improving.

At Butterdon, the bottom end south is 4 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is priant and lead ore—good saving work.

At Devon Barra Barra, the shaft in the Gate-post lode is now 2 fms. below the adit; the ore is found going down as firm and rich as ever, carrying abundance of green carbonate. Several tons of ore are already prepared for the grinder. In the shaft on the brake lode, now 10 fms. deep, a branch has been cut from 14 to 15 inches wide, composed of a beautiful white spar, peach, and priant, interspersed with rich yellow copper, almost saving work. The shaft will be down 15 fms. by the end of the month, when the north and south lodes will be cut, and from their appearance in the adit level great results are anticipated. The ground continues most easy and congenial.

At Devon Consols North, the engine-shaft is now sunk 54 fathoms below the adit; the ground improves in going down, and is more easy for sinking, being composed of a softer killas. The men are working well.

At North Wheal Robert, the lode has been cut in the 30 fm. level, where it is found to be 4 ft. wide, with a branch about 8 in. wide on the north side, nearly solid copper, while the south side contains stones of good copper ore; and the whole composition of the lode is of the most favourable character; the shaft is down about 6 fms. under the 30 fm. level.

At East Wheal Russell, the shaft is now down 48 fms. In the 45 fm. level east the lode is composed of a splendid gossan; and on the south side of the end there is a sparry capel, 3 ft. wide. A cross-cut in the 45 fm. level to intersect the northern lodes, which form a junction nearly opposite the shaft, has been commenced, and driven 6 ft.; the ground is favourable, and the length of the cross-cut is estimated at only 15 fms. Where cut in the Canal tunnel, there is fine copper ore in these lodes—a stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., having recently been broken from one of them.

At Wheal Harriet, the south lode is 4 ft. wide in the sump winze below the 40, turning out 5 tons per fm. for the length of the winze (13 ft.). The rise in the back of the 40 east will turn out 5 tons per fm. for 9 ft. in length. The 30, east of engine-shaft, on the north lode, is producing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm., worth 55 per ton.

At East Kit Hill, Capt. Trathen reports "that they have driven this week 6 ft.; the lode still continuing good, and worth nearly 100l. per fathom."

At Creetown the No. 1 lode, in No. 2 level, is 1 ft. wide, fine ore throughout. In the shaft it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, good stones of lead and copper, mixed with gossan; eight men are sinking it with all dispatch. The backs of No. 3 level are yielding respectively 2 tons and 1 ton per fm. No. 4 lode is looking very kindly. The second assay of the gossan produced 40 ozs. 13 dwts. 11 grs. per ton. The application for shares was for 61,442, being upwards of six times the number they have to appropriate.

At Unity Consols, the lode in the 70, east of Gray's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for tin; west, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, saving work. Both stopes in the 60 bottoms are producing good work for tin, and about 6l. per fm. for copper ore. The rise in the back of the 50 east, saving work for tin: the 40 east is worth 5l. per fm.; the 30 west, 3l. per fm. The tribute pitches are all looking well, and the steam stamps in full work.

At Cwmystwith, the present returns are about 80 tons of ore per month, expecting an early increase, the mine having improved. The north part of the lode has been cut in Gill's lower level, and is turning out some very fine ore. At Kingside, the lode looks well for 3 ft. high in the end.

At East Wheal Leisure, the engine-shaft is down in white killas 11 fathoms below the 38. By next week they hope to be driving a 50 cross-cut. The 27 west is turning out some good stones of ore, and much water.

At Merilyn, the stopes are turning out well. The back of the 15 yard level is worth 35l. per fm.; back of the 16 west, 50l.; back of the 26 east, 45l. per fm. The lode in the shaft is looking better. The 36 fathom level east is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, South Tolgus, West Caradon, Alfred Consols, Tincroft, Merilyn, West Providence, Mary Ann, Bedford, Lewis, Trehane, Orsedd, Garreg, Tre-mayne, North Buller, Clifflah, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Drake Walla, South Tamar, North Vale of Towey, Kenmare, Creetown, Clive, Cubert, West Ding Dong, Vale of Towey, East Daren, Great Bryn, All-y-Crib, Tamar Consols, Harriken, Trannack and Bosence, Trebarwal, Millpool, Wheal Arthur, Harriken, Fortune (in South Tawton), Treworris and Trenethick, Cefn Bruno, Chyprase, East Gunnis Lake, East Tamar, Peter Tavy, Tre-vilian, Prince Albert Consols, Pembroke and Crinnis, Great Wheal Alfred, Cook's Kitchen, Chiverton, Cwmyle Rock, Boringdon, East Boringdon, Crebore, East Russell, North Robert, West Wheal Rose, Union Tin, Condurrow, East Pool, East Bassett, Raleigh, Praed Consols, South Tre-saevan, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper, &c.

In foreign shares, there have been transactions in Cobre, General Mining, Royal Santiago, St. John del Rey, United Mexican.

The Linares Mining Company has received advices to the 8th May from Mr. Henry Thomas. Pig-lead weighed in, 564 tons; remaining in stock, 518 tons; and lead ore in stock, 239 tons. A sale of 466 tons has been made in London, realising 7641l. 1s. 11d. The lode in the 65 is worth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom; east of Las Nieves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton; the stopes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The stopes and tribute ground in the 45, on an average, yield $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fm.; the 45, west of San Juan, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. The tribute department is just as last reported.

The National Brazilian have advices to the 28th of March. The produce being, Cocas, mks. 1 5 4 19; Cuiaba, mks. 1 4 6 39; making together, mks. 3 2 2 58. The crush has at length been perfectly secured and put right; they will now be able to get away much of the lode, which yielded well before the crush took place. The next advices are expected to be much more cheering.

The Imperial Brazilian advices are to the 27th of March. Bananal, lks. 2 2 8; Gongo, lks. 9 7 18—lbs. 11 10 6; showing a slight improvement. At Maria workings the rego has been completed; the formation has not yet been opened its full width. The 12 and 6-headed stamps at Santa Rita could be placed there at a small cost, and it is probable will be.

The Royal Santiago Company's advices are to the 16th and 21st April, and report a fine branch of solid ore, 1 foot wide, in Taylor's shaft, quite free from mastic; it is about 3 fms. below the 27, and altogether yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. This discovery is likely to be important.

The St. John del Rey advices are down to the 31st of March. The yield of gold for Feb. is 26,475 oits, at 7s. 8d. = 10,148l. 15s.—Less costs thereon, 5116l. 4s. 7d.; leaving profit, 5032l. 10s. 5d. The produce for 21 days in March, is 17,991 oits. A remittance of about 20,000l. of gold arrived, per *Severa*. [The report will be found among the Foreign Mines.]

From Labuan, we learn the fire which had recently occurred in the coa mines had been got under, and operations fully resumed, 3000 tons being now ready for shipment. The railway from the pit to the wharf was laid down, and the supply of coal expected henceforth to show a large increase.

There has been no improvement in the general appearance of the gold mining share market this week—only the smallest amount of public favour being at present extended to these adventures, and prices remain flat. In the case of many of the Californian undertakings this scarcely excites surprise, but it is currently noticed as somewhat remarkable that the receipt of extremely favourable news relative to the yield of gold in Australia is usually followed by increased flatness in the market for the colonial gold mines. The directors of the Gold Importation Company have announced their intention of winding up, and returning the deposits, less 1s. per share, which will be detained "to defray the expenses consequent upon placing the undertaking properly before the public." An unfavourable feeling has been produced by this announcement, as the Sierra Nevada Company last week returned the deposits in full. Anglo-Californians were firmer this afternoon; advices have been received from the resident director, Sir Henry Vere Hunsley, and there is every probability that the machinery is now at work: in another column will be found a letter from Mr. Cotterell, the chairman of the company, explanatory of its present position. The latest quotations are—Agua Fria, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Anglo-Californian, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Australasian, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 premium; Australian Freehold, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Ave Maria, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; British Australian Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Carsons Creek, par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Colonial Gold, par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Golden Mountain, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Lake Bathurst, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Nouveau Monde, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Port Phillip, par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Quartz Rock, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; West Mariposa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Melbourne, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; to par; Australian Consols, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Yuba, par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Royal Australian Mining and Refining, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; to par; West Granada, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-16 premium; Britannia, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Liberty, 5-16 to 7-16 premium; Baden Baden, 1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; English and Australian Copper ruled at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

The Glencaulin Copper Mining (Ireland) shares were yesterday freely dealt in at the Stock Exchange—price $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, for the coming out.

Shares in the Irish Channel Submarine were firm, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Mr. Griffin, the company's engineer, has started for Scotland to superintend the execution of the contracts. Crystal Palace shares, at the closing, were from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Evan Hopkins, announcing his arrival at Singapore on 3d April, and intended departure in the following week for Port Phillip, to forward the company's operations. A party of 28 miners, with their families, left Liverpool on the 4th inst., by the *Geelong*, for Port Phillip; these men were engaged in Cumberland by the company, and are accompanied by an experienced mine agent. This is their third party dispatched from England.

The Nouveau Monde Company have advices from Mr. Clement, their superintendent, of 11th and 24th March; the agent of Col. Fremont had been unable to put him in possession of any of the lands in the Mariposa estates, they being occupied by other parties, whom he had no power to dispossess. Under these circumstances, Mr. Clement had determined to leave Mariposa, and either take up one of the reduction establishments at present working ineffectually (for want of proper knowledge of the operation of extracting the gold), or fix upon a station for the erection of new works: he says the people are well disposed, knowing that the object of the company is not to interfere with their placer diggings, but to mine for or purchase gold-bearing quartz, preference being given to the purchase; and "although there has been exaggeration with regard to the produce of gold, yet the average is likely to be such as would yield good profits on the working."

The Agua Fria Company have received advices from Mr. Hepburn, their agent in California, who had seen Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co., relative to their lease in the Agua Fria district, but they had heard no accounts from their partner, Mr. Wright, who was in London about the very date when the above despatches were written. Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co., however, acknowledge the right of their partner to make contracts in respect to mining leases, which would be binding on the firm, who have the management, and professed their readiness to abide by those which had been made to this company, and to proceed to carry them into effect immediately. The statement as to the position and value of the mine is correct; but a claim had been registered by persons originally in the employ of Mr. Jackson, who cannot, however, work for want of machinery, are willing to sell their interest, and Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co., are anxious to put the company in quiet possession. Mr. Hepburn, however, would not accept these terms until he had communicated with the directors, who are endeavouring to obtain and extension of ground and a modification of dues. Mr. Melville Attwood, the engineer, has left for California, and all the necessary machinery was shipped on board the schooner *Vizen*, which sailed on the 15th inst.

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from Adelaide to the 10th January. The copper smelted in the week ending 27th December was 30 tons: the returns for the intervening period between the 29th Nov. and 27th Dec. have not been received. In the week ending 27th Dec. the ore delivered by the Barra Barra Mine to the smelting works was 228 tons; but it was considered the supply would fall off in consequence of many of the people employed at the Barra Barra Mine having left their work. Mr. Joseph Brown, who left England in February, well supplied for the purpose of carrying on the business of gold buying at Port Phillip for account of this company, had arrived at Singapore on the 3d April, and would leave that place in a few days for Melbourne. It is feared the difficulties respecting labour referred to are but the forerunners of more extensive embarrassment to the company. The effect of the gold discoveries in the sister colonies upon the copper mining enterprise of Adelaide was anticipated many months ago, and its yield from this important source of supply will, doubtless, for a time be much curtailed. The intelligence is of great interest to proprietors of English copper mines, as the effect upon the market for that metal cannot fail to be very sensible.

The Rocky Bar Mining Company have advices addressed to the Honourable Lord S. Mickle, the company's agent in London, dated Grass Valley, Nevada, March 30, 1852. The machinery had been erected, and was in operation, but a serious drawback had occurred in having an inefficient boiler, being only equal to 10 horses, while the engine is 30-horse power. Measures were being taken to obtain a double flue one. Great difficulties had also been experienced from a second edition of the rainy season, which had prevented the application of the full power of the engine. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the operations realised a profit, and the result of six days of February and seven days in March, including \$700 for gold specimens sold, was \$5012 70c. A profitable yield has thus been established, as the expenses are calculated at \$100 a day, and on the erection of a new boiler more profitable results may be expected.

Business in Bank shares has undergone an extraordinary extension—numerous inquiries having been made for many stocks, both home and colonial. Australasia Bank shares have further risen; British North American are 1l. and Colonial 25s. higher; London and County, Provincial of Ireland, and South Australia, are likewise rising, and all other shares command full prices.

Dock stocks are firm, at the advanced prices lately established. In the market for Steam-Boat shares the inquiry is mainly confined to Peninsular and Oriental, which are still rising. Royal Mail Steam shares are steadier, and General Steam Navigation are scarcely so good.

In insurance shares the change in price during the week consists of a rise in the following:—County shares, now quoted 101; Law Fire, 4; Universal Life, 41. Other stocks are firm.

Of Canal shares the quotations are—Aston and Oldham, 135 140; Coventry, 200; Grand Junction, 48l.; Grand Surrey, 32l.; Leeds & Liverpool, 450, 455; Loughborough, 510; Oxford, 135; Regent's 16; Stafford and Worcester, 405; Stourbridge, 290.

Prices of Gas and Coke Companies shares range as follows:—British, 10l.; City of London, 125; Equitable, 27; Great Central, 13l.; United General, 30l.; Westminster Chartered, 39l.; Imperial and United General shares are higher. Water-Works stocks are—East London, 156; Grand Junction, 65l.; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River Company, 60.

Miscellaneous shares are—Assam Tea Company, 10; Australian Agricultural, 16l.; Australian Trust, 21l.; British American Land, 25 ex div.; Canadian Company, 50; Hudson's Bay Stock, 306; Price's Patent Candle Company, 22l.; South Australian, 24l. The Assam Tea Company's shares are still rising.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—The opposition to being placed on the list of contributors, under the Winding-up Act, exhibits somewhat forcibly the terror which has seized on a large class of the community who have speculated in shares. Now, in this company the debts are shown to be only 25000l., whilst, to take the lowest estimate of the mine, &c. the property would appear worth 30000l.: indeed, the purser's valuation is 50000l. Master Blunt, in *limine*, expressed himself thus—"I suppose the struggle will be to be put on the list." Not so, however, as Mr. Pember strongly opposes the official manager whilst seeking to make him a contributor; and, if we are rightly informed, intends appealing against his decision.

NISTER DALE IRON COMPANY.—Yesterday, a meeting was held before Master Farrer for the purpose of substituting the names of Mr. Joseph Manning, Mr. Thomas Parsons, and Mr. William Hudson, as the executors of Mr. Henry Pywell, deceased, on the list of contributors. The proceedings were, of course, merely *pro forma*, and the Master allowed the application.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR OBTAINING NICKEL AND COBALT.—Mr. H. H. Vivian, of Singleton, Glamorgan, has secured a patent for obtaining certain proportions of nickel and cobalt, or one of these metals, which are well known to be contained in all copper ores, which, as they are at present treated, go entirely to waste. The process separates the nickel and cobalt from the copper in the form of arseniurets in a marketable state, and may be said to be divided into two branches, operating on four classes of ores. The first of these are ores or slags chiefly in an oxidised state; these are treated with a sufficient quantity of arsenical pyrites to combine with the whole of the nickel and cobalt and a portion of the copper; sufficient sulphur, in the shape of iron pyrites, to combine with the remaining copper to form a regulus, and coal to reduce the oxides. These are melted together and tapped out, and when the slag has been skimmed off, and the pigs cooled, the nickel and cobalt will be found settled with the arsenic at the bottom. The quantities of arsenic and sulphur, which should never be used in the free state, vary; but average, for a copper regulus of 70 per cent., 8 cwt. of arsenical pyrites, 12 cwt. of raw ore furnace metal, holding 30 per cent. of sulphur, and 2 cwt. of coal to every ton of oxide of copper. The second class consist of ores and regulus, containing small portions of nickel and cobalt not oxidised. After tapping a regulus of about 70 per cent., the patentee adds from 3 to 5 cwt. of arsenical pyrites to every 30 cwt. of regulus. This is re-melted, and run into a sand bed, when the nickel and cobalt will be found concentrated at the bottom. The third class consists of regulus, or ore, containing large quantities of nickel and cobalt not oxidised. In such ore there is generally sufficient arsenic; if not, more must be added. The metal is cast into pigs, and a metallic bottom of nickel and cobalt obtained. The fourth class consists of cupreous alloys; these are treated by being added to either of the first three charges, or by granulating them by running into water, adding arsenical pyrites, and proceeding as with ores of the first class. In either of these operations the impure arsenical compounds are reduced to powder, calcined and melted, with further additions of arsenic, sulphur, and silica, to separate the nickel and cobalt, and converting any other metals to a regulus. Of arsenical pyrites 10 cwt. are used to every 70 cwt. of material, 8 cwt. of sulphate of barytes, and 12 cwt. of silica. These are melted together, skimmed and cast into pigs, from which the arseniurets are removed as before mentioned. It will be seen that in these operations the patentee avails himself of the affinity of copper for sulphur, and of nickel and cobalt for arsenic.

SILVER ORES

Sold by Powles Brothers & Co. (received from New Granada) to Messrs. Richardson & Co.: 39 cwt. of silver ore, at £138 15s. per ton.

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 14th May.			
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers)	.....	£10	9 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	.....	10	0 0
J. P. Eytton	.....	9	17 6
Pontifex and Wood	.....	9	10 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	.....	9	17 0
Richardson and Co.	.....	9	19 6
Washington Chemical Company	.....	10	5 6

Sold at Aberystwith, 17th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Goginan	30	£1 0 0
ditto	40	14 10 0
Frongoch	80	10 18 6
Cwmystwith	80	10 17 6
Cwm Erfin	20	14 3 0
Sold at the Mine.			
Trehane	48	£22 10 0
Wheal Trawyny	78	19 1 6
East Tamar	55	13 3 6
Tamar Consols	70	19 8 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 5, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Cons.	109	£6 2 6	West Caradon	39	£7 12 0
Wheal Josiah	107	7 16 0	Fowey Consols	80	1 10 0
ditto	105	6 2 6	ditto	67	6 0 6
ditto	101	5 18 0	ditto	63	6 9 6
ditto	89	4 17 6	Wheal Friendship	73	9 8 6
ditto	82	6 14 0	ditto	72	7 3 6
ditto	75	7 18 0	ditto	32	3 2 0
ditto	74	5 8 6	Bedford United	83	5 10 0
ditto	60	6 0 0	ditto	77	6 8 6
ditto	59	6 14 0	Poldice	80	5 10 0
ditto	56	4 10 6	ditto	51	5 12 0
ditto	39	3 18 0	Hingston Down	65	7 12 0
ditto	29	3 3 6	Tavy Consols	31	2 10 0
Wheal Fanny	104	5 11 0	ditto	22	1 0 0
ditto	87	7 0 6	ditto	9	6 13 0
ditto	61	6 5 0	Calling Kelly Bray	57	4 5 0
ditto	55	8 8 0	Hawkmoor	56	4 12 6
ditto	51	5 6 0	Wheal Bedford	46	2 14 0
Wh. Anna Maria	108	5 6 0	Wheal Crebore	42	5 1 6
ditto	106	5 11 0	Devon & Court.	38	8 10 0
ditto	67	7 1 6	Wheal Jewell	30	3 14 6
Wheal Maria	73	9 10 6	Wheal Maiden	20	6 15 6
West Caradon	104	10 18 6	Pennell Regulus	20	7 15 6
ditto	84	8 8 0	S. Friendship & Co.	3	8 0 6
ditto	63	8 4 0	Wheal Ann	3	8 0 6
ditto	40	4 15 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.	.....	62	£159 7 0
Wheal Josiah	.....	57	242 5 0
Hawk Moor	.....	56	259 0 0
Wheal Fanny	.....	46	124 4 0
Wh. Anna Maria	.....	42	213 0 0
West Caradon	.....	38	323 0 0
Fowey Consols	.....	30	111 15 0
Wheal Friendship	.....	20	135 10 0
Bedford United	.....	20	155 0 0
Poldice	.....	131	725 12 0
Hingston Down	.....	65	494 0 0

Average Standard.....£109 14 0 | Average Produce.....£109 14 0
Average Price per ton.....£6 6 0
Quantity of Ore.....3176 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 260 tons 5 cwt.
Amount of Money.....£19,823 1 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£112 1 0.—Average Produce.....7s.
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 108l. 3s.—Produce, 7s.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	721
Freeman and Co.	369
Grenfell and Sons	521
Crown Copper Company	27
Sims, Williams, and Co.	39
Williams, Foster, and Co.	769
English and Australian Co.	193
Total tons	3176

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT COWARREN MINE.—Sir: In your list of prices, for some time, this mine has been quoted at 24. I do not understand this, as I cannot obtain near that for my shares; but what I complain of is, not having seen in your Journal any report from the mine for the last four months. Why do not those in authority, and whose duty it is, keep the shareholders informed of the progress of operations? It is the want of this information which creates suspicion, and causes the shares to decline in price.—A Reader: *Herbert Street, Backing, May 15.*

WHITE GRIT LEAD MINE.—Sir: In your last Journal there is an article on the Weston Mines, unjustly reflecting on the management and machinery of the White Grit Mines. There can be no objection to parties landing their mines, but they have no right to do so at the expense of others; and I think, on reflection, they must see the impropriety of such conduct.—E.: *Shrewsbury, May 15.*

A North Devon Man shall have the information he requires respecting the Cost-book System in our next Journal.

S. P. Z. (Ashby-de-la-Zouch).—The company is, perhaps, in a better position than many of its rivals. The depreciation of the shares has been caused from the conflicting nature of the correspondence received from there; greater difficulties than were originally apprehended have been met with—these, in conjunction with other local causes, have contributed to retard the progress of the company. The reaction in the market does not at all affect the value of the shares as an investment.

POLEKATH CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINE.—Sir: I should be glad to be informed as to the prospects of this mine—are the managing men to be relied on? I have some shares, but can get no account as to how the money is expended, though repeated calls are being made.—W. C. M.: *Long Acre, May 18.*

T. R. (Wakefield).—We are obliged for the communication, which shall have attention.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—Can any of your correspondents inform A Holder of Twenty four Shares what has become of the conductors of this scheme, and whether other adventurers are to be found? Is not some explanation due from Mr. St. Pierre Foley, but for whose name being attached to the prospectus, I should never have become a shareholder?

W. L. H. (Highbury).—We are obliged for the communication, which it will be seen has been attended to. All information respecting mining progress is acceptable.

J. C. G. (Wakefield).—We cannot further advise our correspondent. Have the particulars of his claims, as a shareholder in the West Polkoth Mining Company, been submitted to the directors? We feel assured Mr. Marchison or Mr. Hancock would gladly render him all assistance in their power.

The **Columbian Mining Association** was established in 1823, with a capital of one million sterling, in 10,000 shares, of 100s. each, of which 500s. per share was paid up; and a correspondent wishes to be informed what dividends (if any) were paid during its existence? and what amount per share (if any) has been returned to the shareholders out of the realization of assets? The same information is requested respecting the first New Granada Company, started by the same parties a few years afterwards.

ST. AGNES BEACON MINE.—The committee should convene a meeting, and lay a statement of their affairs before the proprietors, to convince them all is right. They should also have the sett inspected by some independent agents, and publish the report in the Journal. This would be a more commendable course than reflecting on the "three parties who gave acceptance for their shares, which have since been dishonoured." The publication of the letter from Mr. L. would compel us to insert several, in reply, without affording any real satisfaction to those interested.

J. F. (Peterhead).—There has been no discussion recently in the *Mining Journal* on the subject of street paving. Mr. Thomas Allan, of Glasgow, patented, in 1851, a new material in the shape of paving roads—cast-iron, of which notices will be found in the Numbers for 16th and 23d August, 23d Nov., and 6th Dec., in that year.

A Miner.—The views propounded by our correspondent on the subject of Home and Foreign Mines, have been often discussed in our columns; however for a time speculation may be diverted, it generally returns in due course to the regular channel.

A Constant Reader (Cheltenham).—The suggestion of our correspondent is by no means novel, more than one similar machine having been before the public; and in our Journal of Feb. 26, 1848, we gave a diagram of Parker's patent annunciator, consisting of an elegant case, the numbers, corresponding with the numbers of the rooms, being engraved on a metal plate in front, each figure covered with a semicircular plate, which conceals it, until the bell is struck by the communicator from any room, when the shield is immediately withdrawn, and the number exposed. So compact was this arrangement, that signals for 300 rooms would require a square surface of only 30 in.

Boreas (Nottingham).—Biddle's Eolian engine was described and illustrated by a diagram in our Journal of March 4, 1848; it consists of four arms, turning horizontally, on the end of each of which are two sails, opening like the leaves of a book, of which the arm itself forms the back. Each pair is connected by a rod, with the sails on the opposite arm; and placed at such an angle that they react mutually, so that when one pair is spread to the wind the others close, and present only an edge in revolving against the current.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—We are requested to state that the purser appointed at the late special general meeting was Mr. William Watson, of Callington; and Mr. William Mathews, the engineer.

DEATHS IN COAL MINES.—A correspondent, writing from Manchester, calls attention to the fearful and increasing amount of deaths from explosions in our collieries; and states that, sad as it is, parties well acquainted with the subject are surprised that under existing circumstances they are not even more dreadful. After some very appropriate remarks, he proposes as general remedies intelligent and well-paid officers, thoroughly acquainted with the nature and properties of gases, the barometer, aneroid, and other instruments; educated, disciplined, and steady workmen; clear and simple rules; thorough and efficient ventilation; the sole use of safety-lamps in every mine, not as a substitute for, but in addition to, perfect ventilation; and full and correct plans and sections. A most excellent code of rules is appended, which we shall notice further on an early opportunity.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsmen, or at our office, price 6d.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 22, 1852.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

It is most gratifying to know that in every direction the SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE LOSS OF LIFE BY EXPLOSIONS AND OTHER ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES, is everywhere meeting with the most cordial reception. Never in the long and fearful history of the mines has it been of greater necessity. The deaths, some of them too horrible even to relate, have been increasing during the present year; and already within 21 weeks are recorded 340 in the *Mining Journal*. Should the same ratio continue, it will be the most disastrous year for the mines that they have ever known—the year 1852 will have seen a death list of not less than 1000 miners.

But for the humane aids of science, which they have already received, the coal mines of Britain would be desolate and unworkable; yet it is impossible that men can continue to follow so dangerous a profession, in which the long life and peaceful death of other occupations are almost invariably denied them.

Many instances are known to us where men have left the mine at all sacrifices, and refused to engage their children in the scene of their labours, which death has made his peculiar abode, and in which destruction stalks day and night uncontrolled.

There is not an explosion occurs where pitmen, however brave, do not leave the mines, or turn again to them with dread and repugnance. When there, they are watchful as those ever watch when all that is dear to them on earth is at stake—their own lives and those of their children; and we cannot see them maligned in death with indifference.

We will not allow to pass the charge which has been made—that the men themselves are generally the cause of these accidents, from criminal neglect, or fool-hardy risk. We emphatically deny the unjustifiable assertion; such cases forming the exception in the too frequent accounts of explosions. There are facts in our records to show that the men who are the victims, to whom it is matter of life and death, have been as the sentinels, as well as the workmen, at the post of danger. One day in August last, the pit at Washington, which for some time had been in an unsatisfactory state, became so foul that several men left their work, and told their officers of the threatened danger. These officers, as proved at the inquest, neglected this warning. The mine-storm burst forth, blew up the pit, and killed 49 people; while those who had left it, foreseeing the danger, and giving the warning, were saved. There are many instances where

men in their solitary labour have detected the elements of mischief accumulating around them, and, giving timely warning, have laid off the pit, and saved their fellow-men.

Neither can we permit to pass unnoticed the cry, that it is by removing the tops from the Davy lamps that produces such accidents. It is known to every one that this very lamp is, under certain contingencies, productive of the very danger it is meant to avert—it being admitted by its discoverer, who showed at a blow of gas in one of the Durham mines that it readily passed the flame through the gauze. It was demonstrated by GURNEY, in 1822; and afterwards by HEMMING, MURRAY, PABEIRA, BIRKBECK, and other men of science. A Davy lamp running through an explosive atmosphere at a rate of 5 ft. a second, not four miles an hour, passes the flame, ignites it, and produces explosion. This was shown to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1835; and that Committee, in its report, gave a warning on the subject. It was clearly demonstrated by the Shields' Committee and the Belgic Commission, and is now admitted as an indubitable fact in this scientific instrument.

It has been under it that explosions have frequently taken place. It was so at Wall's-End, when 102 people were destroyed; it was so at Haswell, when 95 were destroyed; it was so at Killingworth, with its 30,000 cubic feet of air, and its 100 miles of passages, when it exploded in November last, killing several miners, and the lamps were, as usual, all found uninjured. With such an instrument, beautiful as are its principles, when explosions do occur under its employment, it must not be asserted that the men, by some mad and desperate act, insanely destroyed themselves. It is only decent as well as just to wait, in such cases, the result of investigation, before throwing such gratuitous aspersions upon the silent dead. Truth and justice to the miners compel us to say this much.

But the whole subject of mine accidents requires revision: The great field for the energies of the able viewers of mines, and we are rejoiced there are so many, and the enlightened philanthropy of science lies full before them. Work of the most important nature is to be done.

Most of the mines of Scotland, many in Wales, and large numbers of them in the midland coal districts, have no ventilation at all. They are left entirely to natural ventilation, that sometimes lets air into the mines, and sometimes shuts it out, as in some of the Government mines in the Forest of Dean; and it would not be difficult to prove that even some of the best mines, with the ablest and most experienced viewers in England, are still deficient of ventilation in some parts of their workings; and that there, every now and then, the lurking enemy from his dark recesses presents himself in force, ready to burst into action, and, but for continual watchfulness, would do so in explosion. The time is propitious for entering on this national subject for staying these dire calamities.

We again hail this contemplated national society with hope: if it fails, we would indeed despair. We understand that two honorary secretaries have been appointed, who are now preparing an appeal to the country for the protection of our humble, brave, and meritorious countrymen. This cannot but be universally responded to in a manner to add another laurel, in its humane purposes and in its results, to the character of the country.

We expect to be able to give this appeal next week, which we hope will enter into a full detail, too generally unknown, of the scenes and occurrences of these terrible disasters.

At the moment of concluding this article a fearful announcement has just reached us—that at Chorley, in Lancashire, another pit has exploded, and 43 more human beings been destroyed. We will give such sad particulars as may reach us before going to press. We repeat, if something is not speedily done to arrest these fearful calamities, the coal mines will become a terror to miners, and they will seek other employment, to the serious injury of this great source of national riches and strength.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, an instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by Professor ANSTED, of King's College, on "Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures." Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M.P., in the chair. It was introduced by an enumeration of the various specimens in the Great Exhibition of works in marble, plain and inlaid, and those in artificial stone, a commentary on the taste displayed in the finish, the progressive improvement in this department of art, its general features, and capability for great extension in use among the middle classes. The lecturer divided his subject into three heads—natural marble and other stones, scagliola and other artificial productions, and bricks, terra cotta, and clays of various kinds and forms. The delicate and elaborate works in the hardest stones, produced among the nations of the East by slow processes, were contrasted with the rapid manner by which gigantic blocks of granite were cut and finished in this country; and it was suggested that advantage might be taken of this patient industry by sending out models, to be there imitated in more refractory and enduring material. From the prolific abundance of marble and other stones in England, great perfection in our public and private buildings might be expected. Such, however, was not the case, and too frequently, to save a little cost, the eye was pained by the sight of materials ill chosen, badly worked, and, still more, unseemly placed. In the Exhibition, the limestone generally were not well represented, while the slates and marbles of Derbyshire and Devonshire held a prominent position; and he hoped to see the day when the public would reap the advantage of the vast stores of beautiful marbles possessed by these two counties in comparatively inexhaustible abundance. Mr. ANSTED here alluded to some specimens of light-coloured fossil limestones on the table, not picked, or rare, but such as might be had at known prices. Bedroom chimney-pieces, for instance, might be had for fifteen shillings; those for the parlour and drawing-room for a pound and upwards; slabs, sideboards, &c., in proportion. Although we had not attained that excellence which ought to be expected, the Exhibition indicated an increasing demand for good materials and superior workmanship. The most interesting of our manufactures in marble was that in imitation of the Florentine mosaic, introduced into Derbyshire some few years since, and which now furnished employment to a considerable number of intelligent workmen. The black marble of Derbyshire was well worthy of notice, as also that produced in the west of Ireland. Ornamental and inlaid work of artificial stones and cements were considered not desirable, but that it would prove more advantageous to avail ourselves of the vast stores of those materials which Nature had so abundantly provided around us. In noticing the marbles of foreign countries, the lecturer said that Italy had sent scarcely any specimens of stone, while she contributed a most interesting series of manufactures in marbles, alabasters, and spar. Malta had some good specimens, in style somewhat between Florentine mosaic and the Derbyshire productions. France, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal were but poorly represented, but Sweden and Norway had some fine specimens of granite.

The malachite manufactures of Russia were next noticed, particularly the pair of doors which caused so much interest—the amount of the labour on which was represented as almost to appear fabulous. Malachite cost in St. Petersburg 12s. to 15s. per lb.; and in fitting the pieces into which the veneers were cut, not to distort the veins, but to have the appearance of one vast slab, 2 lbs. of stone were wasted for every 1 lb. brought into use. This made the cost of material alone, 3000 lbs. in weight, about 20000l.; and in labour it took as many hands as were able to work at these doors over twelve months to complete and polish them. The garden chairs from India, presented to the QUEEN, were noticed, with other Cambay manufactures in jasper, jade, agate, &c. The mosaics generally were the same as those of two centuries ago; variety and improvement were wanted. The Exhibition had already effected much; and should the artists of the world have an opportunity for a second competition, he had no doubt this branch of art would be greatly and rapidly advanced.

The manufacture of scagliola, and other artificial stones and cements, for which England and Italy were pre-eminently distinguished, were next described; and the manufacture of plaster of Paris, Portland, MORGAN'S, KERR'S, RANSOM'S, and other artificial materials, and their several properties and values commented on. Terra cotta works had only been introduced at a comparatively recent period; and it was difficult to tell the

result. After slightly noticing the manufacture of bricks of various forms, Mr. ANSTED entered into a brief recapitulation of the various details; and referring again to the English manufactures of this class, somewhat strongly imputed to artists in this country a general want of taste—the specimens being nearly confined to the imitation of models adopted from other countries, which strikingly illustrated the necessity for the diffusion of artistic education among those engaged in their production, and thus inculcate improved taste. It should be remembered that what was beautiful in one material was not so in another; and sound scientific education should be added in all our schools to writing, verbal and mathematical instruction; and that cumulative faculty which so prominently distinguishes man from the inferior animals would thus acquire the necessary cultivation. It was true that our fiscal laws had greatly interfered with tasteful productions; but still there was a vast deficiency of useful knowledge among the population generally. We have learned through the Great Exhibition a salutary lesson, which taught us that we had yet much to learn, much to do, and much to expect.

The chairman, in making a few observations on the very excellent and instructive lecture they had heard, jocularly alluded to the pungent and somewhat severe remarks on the want of taste displayed in this country; and said it was not for him to decide on the difference in value and importance between a steam-engine and the shape of a vase; he was sure, however, that all would appreciate the valuable remarks made in the course of the lecture. A vote of thanks was very cordially and unanimously passed to Professor ANSTED.

The extraordinary, novel, and extensive building for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851, erected for a remarkable occasion, which contained the largest collection of the products of science and the arts which history has had to record, and was visited in 24 weeks by 6,000,000 of persons from all parts of the civilised world, has been doomed by the so-called representatives of the people to demolition, in direct opposition to the public wish; and it has been left to the spirited enterprise of adventurous private wealth, so characteristic of this country, to preserve this interesting memento of the late great gathering, and to secure its continuance on a system which, we doubt not, will give almost universal satisfaction. The sum of 70,000l. has been paid for the building; and the purchasers are the promoters of a company—the object being to re-erect it on a site close to London, but out of reach of its smoke and brick walls—open, picturesque, and rural—which has been secured near the Brighton Railway. A railway station will be erected in the building, communicating with the London-bridge and Bricklayer's Arms stations by an exclusive line of railway—one moderate payment including conveyance there and back and admittance to the structure. "The Crystal Palace Company," with a capital of 500,000l., in 100,000 shares of 5l. each, is formed for the purpose of securing this really national building, and converting it into a winter garden, in which all the charms of the country will be perpetuated through winter and summer. Plants and flowers from every climate on the globe will here flourish in union; sculptures of the most eminent living artists of every nation; casts of the works of the most renowned sculptors in every age; architectural remains and casts of monuments of past and present times will occupy every prominent part of the building. Models of the most interesting and useful machinery will be kept constantly in motion by steam power, by which every information may be obtained of the processes and products of every staple manufacture of the country; fountains of the most elaborate construction, worked by steam, will be introduced, rivaling those of Versailles; and the millions will thus have access to all the enjoyments of art, science, beauty, skill, and mechanical invention, hitherto accessible only to the educated and the rich; while, from the experience already obtained in Hyde Park, the arrangement and classification of the various objects of interest will be far more complete and instructive. Surrounding the imposing structure will be the "Crystal Palace Park," formed with all the peculiarities for which the parks of England are famous. An area of 150 acres in extent will be ornamented with every tree and plant which our atmosphere has adopted or acclimatised. Periodical shows of flowers and plants will be held at stated intervals; and throughout every department that British character which it has already won will be endeavoured to be stamped upon it. Messrs. FOX and HENDERSON have contracted for the re-erection of the building; Sir JOSEPH PAXTON superintends the garden department; and, from the most careful estimates, 150,000l. will be ample to re-construct the Crystal Palace, with such improvements and enlargements as are requisite to give it a permanent character, with a small addition for the winter garden. Well-known eminent contractors have offered to maintain it in thorough repair for a long term of years; and, looking at the results in 1851, there is every reason to expect that, while a large return will be received for the capital invested, the means of recreation, and the most valuable instruction, will be opened to the working population at their leisure hours, tending to elevate the mind, mature the intellect, and produce a high moral tone among those classes who have hitherto had recourse only to debasing amusements. It is fully expected that the Crystal Palace will be re-opened to the public by 1st May next.

In the chapters of accidents in the last few numbers of our Journal are records of explosions of fire-damp, drowning, falling down shafts, falls of roof, and other casualties unfortunately attending the working of our collieries, involving, in a period of about three weeks, the immolation of something like 130 human beings, leaving behind them an inconceivable extent of destitution and distress, among scores of bereaved widows and fatherless children, and an immense destruction of property. Among all these accidents, the most prolific source of these fearful catastrophes is the collection and instantaneous explosion, on the application of flame, of large exudations of carburetted hydrogen, and the inquiry very naturally suggests itself, even to the minds of persons but slightly acquainted with the subject, how far is our present system of colliery ventilation in such accordance with the natural laws of pneumatics as to produce the most perfect results possible? and are there any plans yet untried, possessing capabilities likely to improve the condition of the underground workings? It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that in a few months, at a colliery in South Wales, a system of working the underground haulage will be in operation, on a principle, we believe, never yet adopted, and one by which, while great economy is effected, a powerful auxiliary, at least, in ventilation is secured, if it does not, indeed, establish an entirely new system in the airing and working of collieries. We allude to the railway on the atmospheric principle, patented by Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and CARTER, so often described and noticed in our Journal, who, after six years' struggle to bring it into operation for public railways without success, have the satisfaction to find it appreciated by some private individuals largely connected with collieries, who have decided on having one of their mines worked by it, and have given orders to the patentees accordingly, and which we are sanguine in the expectation will lead to its very general adoption.

The principle on which this system of propulsion is founded is, as most of our readers are aware, that of the power obtained by the exhaustion of a thoroughly closed tube, and the consequent pressure of the atmosphere, according to the extent of such exhaustion, on the pistons of vacuum engines placed at regular intervals on the line. Now, the prime moving power, and the air-pumps being outside the mine, and the working force being the air contained in the excavations themselves rushing through the atmospheric tube, to be instantaneously replaced by pure air from outside, we have the novel, but perfectly natural and scientifically correct, process of the very power which performs the haulage of the coal on the underground railways, making room for a continuous stream of pure and uncontaminated air, which, if of itself not sufficient for perfect ventilation, must greatly add to the effect produced by other means and to the quantity coursing through the mine. The system will also entirely supersede the plan of working in the mine with endless ropes, at once troublesome, unsatisfactory, and expensive, may be applied to underground pumping; and as the system becomes fully developed, and its capabilities known, we are strongly of opinion it will be found applicable to many of the details of colliery operations not at present contemplated, that it will prove a most valuable and important agent in preventing such wholesale destruction of human life as we have hitherto been obliged to witness, and that the colliery proprietor will find it a power for prosecuting the necessary works, at once safe, certain, and economical. We shall shortly again revert to the subject, when we shall be in a position to describe the colliery, the nature of the operations intended, and the progress of the works.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINES.

In addition to the remarks in our last respecting the grand *fete champêtre*, preparing on these mines for the 31st May, to celebrate the opening of Headley's shaft by Mr. Henry Gibson, of 17, Gracechurch-street, and who will be accompanied by twelve of the directors, we are informed that the ceremony, as arranged for this auspicious and soul-stirring event, has already excited vast attention, and that the assemblage of persons of distinction, the clergy, military officers, the members of the Kerry Club, neighbouring gentry, and others, will amount to many thousands, for the reception of whom preparations have already been made.

Mr. Gibson and the directors leave London on Wednesday next, and purpose remaining at Dublin that night, proceeding to Limerick next day. They will, in compliment to their noble-minded friends, wear green silk scarfs, emblazoned in gold with the harp, crown, and shamrock, with music some rosettes to correspond. A salute of cannon from the hills, and music in the vale, will welcome their arrival. Should the weather be seasonable, it will be one of the gayest and most exciting ceremonies that Ireland has witnessed for many a long day. Flags of every nation will adorn the festive scene; and the labouring population will take home with them not only the remembrance of it in their honest bosoms, but a lasting testimony to keep it in their fond remembrance.

Mr. Gibson, with the spirit that is characteristic in all he undertakes, goes amongst them, determined to give their mineral soil the benefit of the capital and science he has always at command; and where he is met by the landholder with similar liberality, their properties are sure to have a full and fair trial;—thus money will be extracted from the wilderness, not only to the landholder's benefit in the receipt of dues from what now lies barren and unproductive, but also by giving employment to those of the labouring population who are willing to dig and delve for mineral. By such means, emigration may at once cease; there will be found employment for all in their own native land. They will separate the ore from beneath, instead of tearing themselves away from the ties of family kindred, to which every feeling heart has an instinctive fondness. In Mr. Gibson they have found a true friend—free-hearted, kind, benevolent, and generous. Ireland will long have cause to bless the hour when first he put foot upon its soil. He now seeks to make a deeper impression, by opening it to a depth likely to pour forth the vast treasures that have been hidden beneath from the earliest period; and the first step is the sinking of Headley's shaft, on Monday, 31st of May, to celebrate which auspicious event the ceremonies alluded to are entirely devoted.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

The announcement, first made in our columns, of the discovery of gold in Devonshire, alluded to in our two last Journals, has naturally created considerable excitement, and the question is repeatedly asked, "Is it really true that gold has been found in England in sufficient abundance to be remunerative?" There appears little doubt of it; and the manner in which the enterprise for the development of the mine has been taken up proves beyond demonstration that a re-action has taken place in its favour, which must have the effect of checking the investment of capital in Californian gold companies and directing it into a safer channel—one which cannot fail of benefitting this country, as well as giving a stimulus to native industry. There is a Dorado within our own shores—another cynosure, besides California and Australia, to which the attention of the British public should be directed. Let not the staid matter-of-fact man be sceptical as to the existence of this aurean region. Let him not believe that it is a mere myth, created by the interested and too sanguine. Doubt is no longer possible in the face of the testimony and evidence put forth by the Britannia Gold Company, while encouragement is held out to all to inspect and examine for themselves. The wonder now is, not that the gold is at North Molton, but that it should have laid so long in abeyance. It should, however, be recollected that the same observation applies to California. Although many scientific men had crossed the Rocky Mountains, although keen eyed trappers had traversed the valleys in every direction, and tribes of Indians had resided there for centuries, yet, for countless ages, the glittering dust had sparkled in the sunshine, and spangled the mud of the rivers and streams, unseen by the eye of civilised man. The astute Humboldt found not gold; Douglas, the agent of the Horticultural Society, likewise passed over the precious metal; the rangers of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby, for plants and animals, saw not, or did not know, the glittering ore, although the one handed down most interesting details on numberless subjects, and the others enriched our Flora and our Fauna. The great expedition under Commodore Wilkes included the skilful mineralogist and geologist, Dana, who wrote a geological work, but made no allusion to gold. Even Col. Fremont himself in his journey, for which the "gold" Victoria medal of our Geographical Society was given him, only completed our acquaintance with the geography and topography of California, without even suspecting the existence of the Dorado, which the cutting of a mill leat accidentally revealed shortly afterwards. These facts are, therefore, good evidence that there is no solid ground for doubt as to the deposit of the precious metal at North Molton because it has not hitherto been brought to light. The North of Devonshire contains just that description of rocks, Devonian and Silurian, possessing a crystalline structure produced by the contact of igneous rocks, which is so favourable for the production of metallic veins. In all probability, the aborigines of this country obtained a good deal of gold dust from the sands of the rivers which have, or had, their source in the hills of North Devon; but, as the whole country has been elevated, the ancient streams have changed their course, or dried up, and their very site become obliterated in the lapse of time, it is more than probable, that copious stores of the precious metal are quietly reposing in the ancient river beds in the ravines and valleys, and on the flanks of the hills of North Devon—the golden alluvium formed by the denudation of the hills—ready to reward the spirit and enterprise of the fortunate discoverer. Who knows that there may not be a rush to this British Ophir, this modern "Tom Tittler's" ground, to pick up gold and silver, and the word "digging" be as "familiar in our mouths as household words." Supposing that the yield be only small, as compared with the assays and reports, or even that the apparent trifling return of less than 1 oz. of gold to a ton of ore gives a clear profit of more than 60,000l. per annum to the shareholders of the St. John del Rey Company, it is impossible to say, as is justly remarked in the prospectus of the Britannia Mine, "what quantity of the precious metal may be found in the future workings; but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the result will be highly productive and profitable." In the meantime, no reports from this new Dorado should excite our surprise, as the experience of the last few years has amply confirmed the correctness of the axiom that "truth is stranger than fiction."

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—The first examination for the scholarships in this institution, recently founded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on behalf of the Prince of Wales, and called "the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarships," was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, after a most severe examination. Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, being at the head of the list, obtained the scholarship (80l. per annum for two years); and Mr. Robert Hunt the second scholarship, for one year. We observe, in the estimates for the civil service for the present year, that great complaints were made by the directors with respect to the smallness of the laboratory connected with the school. It is to be feared that the value of property in Piccadilly may throw some difficulty in the way of the speedy augmentation of the premises; and we trust—remembering the pledge which the Royal Commissioners gave in their preliminary report upon the disposal of the surplus funds—that, if there is any truth in the report of the commission having purchased land in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, it has been obtained solely with the view of facilitating the extension of this and kindred industrial institutions, which the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites in the metropolis at present so greatly retards.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Other advantages than money gain appear to await those who are now interesting themselves in developing the mineral wealth of Ireland. Our friend, Mr. Reuben Plant, of Holly Hall, Dudley (one of the successful adventurers in the Great Welsh Mines), being on a visit of inspection, preparatory to the grand doings at the Royal Hibernian Mines, so far ingratiated himself into the good opinions of the men of Taliesin, as to receive from them an invite to represent them in Parliament. We know Mr. Plant, and, in sincerity, can say few men are better fitted for the onerous task; and are perfectly satisfied, if returned, on this or a subsequent occasion, his constituents will have no cause to regret, while the general interests of the locality will derive all the advantages possible from the able advocacy of an intelligent and honourable man.

THE WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am much gratified to find the poor, degraded, and much-neglected railway labourers have met with a friend in one who signs "John Bull," in your last Journal. I have long looked upon the "truck" system as a great injustice to the men, and, as such, deserving the reprobation of all fair dealers. The men should be paid weekly in cash, or, if paid in goods, they should be charged no more than the price at which the same goods can be purchased elsewhere. I hope Messrs. Riison will take the advice of Mr. Bull, or I think it likely they will find the system now followed will become a nuisance to themselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—A FRIEND: Camborne, May 19.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—COMBINATION DEFEATED.

The Permanent Way Company's Bill has been defeated before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, Lord Hotham, chairman. The promoters of this bill consisted of persons connected as engineers, or otherwise indirectly concerned in the construction of railways; consisting of Mr. William H. Barlow, engineer of the Midland Railway; P. W. Barlow; Mr. Samuels, formerly engineer of the Eastern Counties; Mr. P. Ashcroft, superintendent of Permanent Way of the Eastern Counties; and a Mr. Richardson, who has been employed in railway construction. These parties had united together, as it would appear from the opening address of their counsel, to purchase up all patents at present obtained relating to permanent ways of railways, and sought powers also to purchase future patents relating to the same object—a power that was looked upon with considerable jealousy by the committee. The two witnesses called by the promoters of the bill were Mr. Samuels and Mr. May, of the firm of Ransome and May, who endeavoured to maintain the principle that railway companies and the public would be benefitted by a combination of all inventions relating to the formation of railways, being in the hands of an incorporated company, and possessing exclusive powers, to which reference has been made. On this, as on all other questions, there happened to be a difference of opinion, and the promoters of the bill found, to their great astonishment, an array of opposition against their views as to railways and the public being benefitted, which they did not at all anticipate.

The opponents to the bill, Messrs. Adhead and Greaves, the proprietors of Greaves's patent conical sleeper, which is adopted by Mr. Robert Stephenson for the Egyptian Railway) found most unexpectedly an influence spontaneously offered to their aid, which presented such a phalanx of first-class engineering strength, that completely paralysed the efforts of the promoters of the bill, and they concluded, after the first sitting of the committee, to withdraw it.

A judgment may be formed of the estimation in which this railway construction monopoly bill was viewed, when it is seen that out of the number of most eminent engineers who tendered to give evidence in opposition to the bill are to be found the names of I. K. Brunel, Esq., C.E.; Joseph Locke, Esq., C.E., M.P.; J. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Charles Vignoles, Esq., C.E.; John Fowler, Esq., C.E.; J. E. Errington, Esq., C.E.; J. McLean, Esq., C.E.; — Robertson, Esq., C.E., &c. The opponents of the bill would also have had the able assistance of John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E. The opposition to this bill was most timely, it having been made at the eleventh hour by the proprietors of Greaves's sleepers. The bill appeared to have escaped the notice of those who would have been, by the powers and operations of it, most seriously concerned. The gentlemen whose names are above-mentioned, so importantly connected with the construction of railways, must have been impressed with the restrictive and mischievous influence which the possession of powers sought to be possessed by the Permanent Way Company's Bill would inflict, inasmuch as it would place both railway companies and engineers under an influence so at variance with the free competition which should exist for the promotion or advancement of improvements in railway construction by individual effort or enterprise. It would, in fact, place the railways within the power of a combined monopoly, to charge their own terms for patent right for the most important materials employed in the construction of railways; and it is owing to Messrs. Adhead and Greaves, aided by the important assistance of the eminent engineers whose names have been mentioned, that the efforts of the attempted railway construction monopoly have been so signally defeated.

RAILWAYS.—Messrs. J. Robinson, of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, Charles May, Westminster, engineer, and W. T. Doyno, of Euston-square Station, C.E., have patented some improvements in the permanent way of railways, which consist in so constructing the permanent ways of railways as to obtain for the rails continuous bearings, or supports, by the under-sides of the rails resting on longitudinal plates of wrought-iron. The drawings show several methods of combining rails, with angle iron bearings, to obtain this result. The rails are of various forms, but the same peculiarity of construction is involved in all the combinations of rails and bearings shown. In the case of single-headed rails, the bearings are placed on each side of the rail, which they support between them, with its lower edge resting on one or both of the bearings, and bolts are passed through the rail and bearings to connect them to each other. When bridge rails are used, the bearings are still of an angular shape, and are so disposed that one flange of each of the bearings shall enter the hollow of the rail, while the rail is supported by its lower edges resting on the surface of the bearings. The bearings are in all cases placed so as to break joint with each other, and with the rail which they support.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Messrs. Hemson and Sutton, the American engineers, have patented a peculiar arrangement in locomotive machinery, by which the reversal of the motion is much simplified. The steam is admitted on one side of the pistons only, the cylinders being single-acting, the piston-rod only operating on the driving-wheels during one-half the stroke. There are three cylinders, the cranks placed at angles with each other of 120°, and one immovable eccentric for each cylinder is made to work the engine both ways, thus superseding the ordinary complicated reversing gear. Each cylinder is furnished with two valve boxes and two valves, two induction and two exhaust pipes, each branching to the separate cylinders, and each provided with a valve for opening and closing the communication with the boiler. By simply opening one valve and closing the other, the motion may be reversed, and the engine worked in either direction.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—Messrs. Shepherd and Button's patent submarine telegraph has been laid down under the River Arun, on the South Coast Railway, and answers every expectation. One advantage of this telegraph is its capability of being repaired, or removed, with the greatest facility.

NEW MODE OF MEASURING HIGH TEMPERATURES.—Mr. John Wilson, of St. Helen's, has invented an ingenious method of bringing the higher temperatures of the melting points of metals, &c., within the range of the ordinary mercurial thermometer, by an accurately proportionate reduction obtained by heating a piece of platinum to the temperature to be measured, and then plunging it into a peculiar vessel, containing a known proportion of water, and ascertaining by a mercurial thermometer, the exact extent to which the temperature of the water was raised by the platinum.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—A quantity of plaster of Paris is soaked in a solution of alum, baked in an oven, and ground to a powder; it is then used as wanted, by being mixed with water similar to plaster: it sets into an exceedingly hard composition, and takes a high polish. It may be mixed with various coloured minerals, or ochres, to represent the various marbles, and is a valuable receipt.

Mr. Jasper W. Rogers, the patentee of the peat charcoal and other productions from Irish peat, has obtained a verdict against the Irish Amelioration Society for 462l. The action was brought by Mr. Rogers to recover a sum of 568l. which he claimed to be entitled to—viz., 500l. for two quarters' salary as acting manager of the company, and 68l. for certain royalties.

CAST IRON FOR STREET PAVING.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 16th of August last, and subsequent Numbers, we noticed the introduction of cast-iron for paving carriage roads, patented by Messrs. T. Allan and Co., Springbank Iron-Works, Glasgow, which, from specimens laid down, appeared to give promise of success. Messrs. Kennard and Co., of Upper Thames-street, have recently submitted specimens of cast-iron pavement, designed by them, to the City Sewers Commission, with a request to be permitted to lay down a certain extent, at their own expense, in one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Mr. Hayward, the surveyor to the commission, made a voluminous report, in which he stated that he had addressed letters to several gentlemen in Glasgow, and had received the most explicit replies as to the efficacy of the experiment, and that it was considered by them a successful application of cast-iron. The traffic causes much less noise by the wheels, but about the same by the horses' feet as on stone pavement, the former running almost as smooth as on wood. To the inquiry, whether it is more or less slippery than stone, the replies appear favourable; and in a certificate, signed by the Lord Provost and the Surveyor of Pavements, it is said to be highly satisfactory, and that there is an almost entire absence of noise. The report concludes by expressing the opinion, which he cannot divest himself of, that however favourable these parties view the trial, iron must be more slippery than stone, as it is evident whatever foothold there is must be obtained by the grooving, on which the whole safety of the traffic depends, and it is only a question of time as to the destruction of this security—the Glasgow specimen not having been in use long enough to determine this point. From Mr. Hayward's own observations of the effect of traffic on the sewer iron gratings, he thinks cast-iron will not be found to possess that durability beneath a heavy traffic which many persons appear to expect from it. A discussion of some length took place on the motion to refer the question to a committee; but it was considered by the majority that, as the iron paving tried on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge in 1836 was a failure, the experiment would be dangerous, and the proposition was rejected.

PATENT LAW REFORM.

The untoward fate of the Patent Law Amendment Bill, last session, and the inchoate rights and anomalous positions acquired under the temporary protection of the Inventions' Act of 1851 by the exhibitors in the Crystal Palace, rendered the re-consideration of the question of Patent Law Reform, and the re-introduction of a bill to carry out this much-desired measure, the imperative and immediate duty of the Legislature after the opening of the present session. Accordingly, a new bill was introduced by Lord Colchester, and ordered to be printed on the 18th of last month. It has been passed through the House of Peers with commendable dispatch, and has now reached the Commons. Throughout the different stages it has failed to excite that amount of discussion and interest which was anticipated, and which are absolutely requisite for the public good, before it receives the Royal Assent; for the new bill, although similar in its general character to its unfortunate predecessors, contains three provisions—two of which were struck out in the last bill, and the latter makes its appearance now for the last time—which, we believe, will prove, if allowed to pass into law, most injurious to the common weal, and most unfair to individual inventors.

It would appear that in Patent Law Reform there can be no middle course. The purifiers of this branch of jurisprudence insist on inventors remaining in *statu quo*—"cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined" by tedious and antiquated forms of procedure, which mulct them at every stage in heavy fines and penalties; or else that these "discoverers of new and useful arts" should trust their fortunes to their guidance upon a new and untried course of legislation, and consent to the interference and control of Government functionaries, for the sake of cheapening and expediting the grants of letters patent. Why it should be deemed needful to abrogate and destroy, and then to reconstruct according to the crude ideas and strange conceits of mere sciolists and theorists, when it is simply required to amend and reform, is a question which ordinary mortals—not members of those families in whom the faculties for law making and law breaking are inherent—will find some difficulty in answering; and yet such is the case. We saw last year no inconsiderable portion of the committee and witnesses on Patent Law reform record their deliberate opinion that patents were injurious to trade, to inventors, and to the State, and not in accordance with the spirit of the age. The cant of this last phrase alone was wanting to complete the foolishness of the "opinion of eminent persons," which Lord Granville paraded before the House of Peers.

The unreserved and rather vehement expressions on this occasion of public opinion, in opposition to that of these "eminent persons," silenced them for the future; but has not succeeded in rendering their teaching entirely harmless. A more insidious, but no less baneful, course has now been adopted, which, if it will not cause the immediate discontinuance of grants by letters patent, will, at all events, sap the very foundation of the laws under which they are maintained, and by rendering them dependent on the decision of a new order of *bureau cratie*—existent only on condition of their not affecting and abridging the prerogative of the Crown—Heaven save the mark!—and of very doubtful efficiency and duration—will so disgust bold speculators, and frighten timid ones, that none will be found inclined to risk time and capital in matters which are removed out of the ordinary sphere of trade, and made dependent for success on the caprice of officials. One of the objectionable clauses proposes to appoint examiners to inquire into the novelty of inventions for which patents may be applied for, and to advise the law officers of the Crown to recommend the grant or refusal of protection accordingly. The peculiar authority, its extent, and the responsibility of the examiners is not distinctly set forth, nor very accurately defined in the bill. The practical results of this system, if ever carried out, will be delay, expense, and heartburnings, such as have never yet been experienced. Fancy a board of irresponsible examiners—all barristers, of course—with such a general smattering of scientific knowledge as may be obtained from occasionally reading up the subjects in encyclopedias, or lounging through a course of lectures at the Polytechnic, or other fashionable places of resort for the *délassement des ennuyés*, or the bewilderment of schoolboys and *gobe-mouches* by the exhibition of the phenomena of science; fancy these so completely qualified persons sitting in judgment on the merits and novelty of an invention! How long must the inventor wait before their decision is communicated to the law officer of the Crown, and his report is issued? Must it be until the examiners have arrived at a thorough knowledge of the branch of art or manufacture to which the invention has reference, or within a certain time, at the risk of its not being understood? Such are the alternatives to which inventors will be exposed. Take, again, the case of an invention which is opposed. It may, as many of the most valuable do, consist of a simple, very simple, improvement; the substitution of one material for another, of one form for another, each in both examples bearing a strong resemblance to the other. The opposing parties set forth the employment of similar, almost identical, materials or forms, and the examiners are called in to decide. What knowledge can they possibly have to guide them to a righteous judgment? Theory will be of no avail; nothing short of practical knowledge, founded on actual experience, can enable them to ascertain whether or not this apparently slight variation of detail is an improvement; yet such it may be, as the history of industrial progress will prove in numerous instances—sugar boiling in vacuum pans, for example. Seeing how very slight may be the difference between the invention and the modes previously in use, and how very slight, in all probability, will be the practical knowledge of the examiners—semi-barristers, semi-savans, species of hybrids, with little law and less science—full of the importance of their office, and animated with the laudable desire of doing something in return for their salaries—it is only reasonable to infer that in a majority of cases of this nature no patents will be granted; and inventions which would give employment to thousands, and increase our trade and commerce manifold, will either remain a secret, or, if divulged, will fall to the ground.

It may appear absurd to state that any important invention, when once made public, would be allowed to sink into abeyance; but it is, nevertheless, true that no new mode or process of manufacture can be adopted without clashing with vested interests, and entailing a loss of varying amount upon the first adopter; and that where any one is at liberty to adopt the improvements at such cost, in all probability, no one will; for he who leads the way will have no monopoly under which he may make a surcharge to reimburse him for his experimental essays, his obsolete plant, and the re-education of his workmen.

If proof is required that an unpatented invention of great utility, when made public, is likely never to be adopted, we may cite the case of *flax cotton*. Fifty years ago, Lady Moira communicated the same invention to the Royal Society: it was made public, and recorded in the journals; but, because no one had any direct and great interest in promoting the use of the invention, as there would be had it been made the subject of a patent, it fell to the ground. The year before last the self-same process was re-invented by Mr. Athnesorg, of Holstein, and the Chevalier Clausen. The latter wisely patented it: the result is, that the re-invention has created great excitement, promises to be most efficiently and generally carried out; and last, though not least, has brought a golden harvest to the lucky patentee, for we hear of 30,000l. being given for one patent—the Scotch, and least profitable one, probably. Compare the cases of the re-inventors and the original inventor. Lady Moira got nothing, beyond the barren vote of thanks of the society;—they, a fortune.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

S. Hall, Manchester, for improvements in the construction of cocks, taps, or valves.
G. F. Farratt, Piccadilly, for improvements in life-rafts.
W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane, for improvements in the construction of docks, basins, railways, and apparatus connected therewith, for raising or removing vessels or ships out of the water, or on to dry land, for the purpose of preserving or repairing the same.

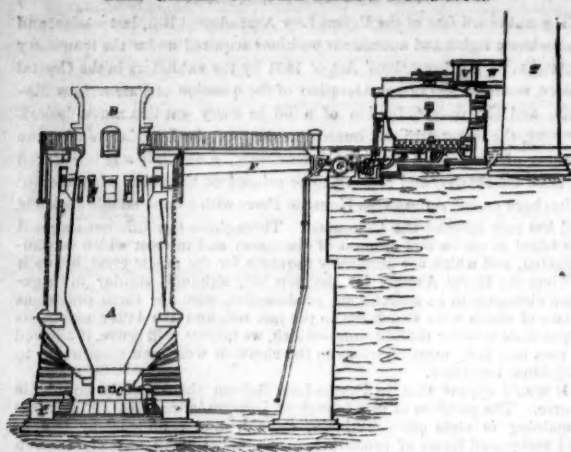
DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

G. Thonger, Northampton, fly-catcher.—Fowler and Fry, Bristol, brick die.—G. Wahn, Halifax, beer-engine action.—E. Cockey and Son, Frome, heating boiler.—R. W. Savage, St. James's-square, irritable door-spring.—T. Beckett, Manchester, spindle gauge.—Collins Brothers, Birmingham, crayon-holder.—F. Richmond and P. Chandler, Salford, chaff-machine.—G. West and Chirries, Rotherham, water-closet service box.—T. D'Almeida and Co., Soho-square, hopper escapement for piano-forte.—P. A. L. de Fontainebleau, Finsbury, self-indicating altimeter.—E. Williams, George-street, Borough, machine for making rolled balls of boiled sugar.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

T. Baylis, Strand, omnibus steps.—G. M. Ford, Portland-road, valve.—E. Cotterill, Birmingham, letter box.—T. Rooke, Jan., Birmingham, tubular oil-cloth cover for cornices.—J. Wright and G. Harrington, Camberwell, official and corresponding envelope.—J. Claxson, Dublin, steamboat and railway chessboard and mats.—J. L. Stevens, Kensington, flower or shrub-faster.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

THE GASES OF THE BLAST FURNACE.



Among the numerous improvements in the manufacture of iron, and the many appliances of late years resorted to for the economisation of fuel, there is, perhaps, none, next to the hot-blast question, against which greater prejudice existed at its introduction, on the effects of which a more extended variety of opinions are maintained, or one which will eventually prove of greater importance to iron metallurgical processes, than the application of the hitherto waste gases of the blast furnace, in heating the blast, calcining the ore, and other branches of the manufacture to which additional fuel had always previously been employed. The Coltness furnaces, in Lanarkshire, as recently arranged under Mr. Houldsworth's patent, and carried into practical effect by Mr. Hunter, the manager of the works, present a most excellent example of the economic application of these gases, which have, in most cases, ever been allowed to flow off unheated at the furnace tops. In addition to the large saving caused by the gases being employed to heat the blast and to raise the steam to work the blowing engine, which keeps the six immense furnaces in constant operation, there is still a surplus, which Mr. Houldsworth enlists into his service for the calcination of the ironstone and the lime, and the accompanying diagram will give a tolerably correct notion of the arrangement.

The blast-furnace, A, is, in its general details, unaltered from the original Coltness form—B being the mouth for the introduction of the ore and fuel, and C the blast-pipes. Near the top an annular flue or channel, D, is formed in the thickness of the walls, having a series of rectangular or other shaped apertures, E, forming the communication between it and the interior of the furnace. On the opposite side two openings are made in the wall on the outside of the annular flue, D, for the insertion of two elbow branches, opening into the pipes or flues, F. The opposite ends of this tube open into the main flue, G, which communicates by branch pipes, H, placed at convenient distances, with the calcining ovens, I, placed four in a row, to each blast-furnace. Each kiln has two inlet pipes for the gas, and each branch, H, instead of passing directly into the kiln, opens into a small detached furnace or fireplace, J, placed there for the purpose of igniting the gases previous to their entering the kiln by the pipes, K, opening from the upper part of the ignition furnace into an annular flue, formed in the thickness of the wall of the calcining kiln.

When the blast-furnace is in operation, a portion of the escaping products of the smelting process, consisting of highly combustible gases, flows from the upper part of the furnace through the outlet apertures, E, into the annular flue, D. Thence the gaseous current passes along the conveying flues, F, the quantity so passing being adjustable by the oscillating disc valves, M, rods from which hang down within reach of the furnace attendant beneath, who, when necessary, can entirely shut off the connection between all the kilns and the blast-furnace. The flow of gas from the main is similarly adjustable by valves, N, on the branches, H—the ends of which are expanded; and by a single-bladed valve, P, the gaseous current at this point is regulated, admitting it either above or below the grate-bars, or fire line, O, of the ignition furnaces. When this valve is turned downwards, the gases pass above it, and are directed entirely above the fire-bars; but the current can be made to pass entirely below, or divided—some portion passing above, and the remainder through the bars, by a suitable alteration of the position of the valve. An air-valve is also fitted to each ignition furnace, for the purpose of mingling a sufficient portion of oxygen with the passing gases to effect complete combustion. By another modification, the gaseous current passes along the pipes, K, into the annular flue of the kiln, which communicates with the interior by a series of inlet apertures, Q, set at regular intervals all round the base; through these apertures the gases and flame pass in, and effect the calcination of the ore built up on the floor. In order to effect the better distribution of the flame, in its action on the ore, a third flue, R, forms a communication between the interior of the annular flue and a second smaller one, or chamber, S, formed in the centre of the base of the kiln. A considerable portion of the current passes into this chamber, whence it is diffused by a ring of openings into the centre of the mass of ore. The requisite draught for the calcining kilns is obtained by the chimney, T, which acts for the whole series of four kilns. The ascending gases, flame, and unconsumed vapour, passing up through the body of each kiln, are conducted off from the top by the outlet, U, opening into the long connecting flue, V, built along this range of kilns, and communicating by the short flue, W, with the chimney. The process of calcination, or roasting, is continued until the desired effect is produced upon the ore, when the gaseous current is cut off, and the kiln allowed to cool down, for the removal of the calcined ore by the doors, Y, in front. Fresh charges are supplied by the top charging doors, X—a line of rails being laid along and over the kilns for the passage of the charging waggons.

Mr. Houldsworth has also provided for the calcination of the limestone flux, but this branch of his plan has not yet been adopted. The coal and lime required per ton of iron is not increased—an important fact, which has been carefully ascertained. It is also a fact that ironstone calcined by the gases in close kilns is more easily reduced in the furnace, and, in reality, requiring a less quantity of coal, while the proportion of No. 1 iron is increased. The economy of this mode of calcining clay-band ironstone in coal, dross, and wages, is at least 2s. 6d. per ton of pig-iron—an important consideration, which must have its weight in these days of low prices and high competition.

GIESSEN DIPLOMA.—As the doctor's degree, from the University of Giessen, is now obtained by so many undeserving persons, and is getting into such disrepute, we are bound, on account of the respect we entertain for some of its professors, to bring the matter before the public. Many students in this country who have gone up for the examination of M.D., and who, on account of their stupidity, have been rejected over and over again, fly, as a last resort, to Jena or Giessen, pay 180 guineas (the German Universities are so poor that sometimes they will sell a degree for a few pounds), and return with the title of doctor, with which they are as much tickled as a child is when it first gets a watch. The *Lancet* exposed the system of German M.D.-ism some years ago, and did much good. If anything, the system of getting Ph.D. is just as gross and objectionable. Some of our first men in England have studied at Giessen (Kane, Playfair, Lindley, Muspratt, Hoffmann, Graham, Frankland), and have had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon them. Such men confer honour on the degree, but when the Ph.D. (like a knighthood) is awarded to tallow-chandlers, retail druggists, and other small shopkeepers, the case is different. We have received the following letter from Paris upon the subject of the Giessen diploma:—"I have known the biggest fools to have obtained a Ph.D.; but then they never get No. 1, generally No. 3—i.e. the lowest possible. You must know, that if a person undergoes an examination he obtains a diploma, stating whether he has passed it, *cum laude* (with praise); *multa cum laude* (with great praise); *somma cum laude* (with the highest praise). Nothing is easier than to get the first, but it requires a clever and learned man to obtain the last. You will now understand why certain persons have a Ph.D. In fact, I look upon the title of Doctor as a very empty one, unless I see in a man's diploma that he has passed a severe examination. To be a fellow of any English Royal Society is worth a thousand Giessen Ph.D.'s. It proves ability of a very high order, especially when the candidate is carried unanimously. The M.D., or Ph.D., however, now only proves that a man has visited the town to pay for it." The letter from a German student, we believe, to be too true; we hope, for the sake of science and literature, that the vile system of granting degrees will be abolished. How is the public to know when a man sticks Ph.D. after his name whether he has a first-class or a third-class diploma? Only one Greek should be awarded.

ACCIDENTS.

Wigan.—We have to add to the overwhelming list of fatal explosions with which our columns have teemed for the past month, another awful catastrophe, by which nearly 40 more human beings have been hurried into eternity. This happened at Coppall Hall Colliery, about six miles from Wigan, belonging to Mr. John Hargreaves, near the Coppall Station of the North Union Railway. The pit is divided into the north and south workings, and two firemen were employed; they went their rounds before five o'clock on Thursday morning, and by six about 150 men were lowered, and many had proceeded to work in the north division. Thomas Smith, the fireman, on getting into the extreme level in the south, found a large accumulation of fire-damp, and, going back to where the men were waiting, prevented them entering, and left his son to see that none went to work, while he took the necessary measures, and communicated with the other officers. It is unknown what took place in the south workings, but about seven o'clock a tremendous explosion occurred, by which at least 32 men and boys were killed on the spot, and six brought out alive, but so mutilated that the majority cannot recover. The little boy Smith, 12 years old, who was left to see that the men did not go into the level, was among the killed. We shall be able to give further and more correct particulars in our next.

Aberdare.—The inquest on the bodies of the 64 men who were killed at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, as recorded in our last, was resumed on Wednesday morning, but the inspection of the colliery not having been completed by Mr. Mackworth, it was again adjourned until Monday next. The coroner, with a portion of the jury, Mr. Mackworth, and Mr. James, solicitor to Mr. Powell, the owner, then proceeded to the cottage of the two furnacesmen Davis (father and son), who were shockingly burnt, to take their evidence. The son was unable to speak, but with much difficulty it was elicited from the father that on the morning of the accident, about five o'clock, after the viewers had left the deep heading, indications of a fall of roof were discovered, which took place about two hours afterwards. The gas descending the mine with the current, made its way to the furnace and exploded; the flame travelling backward accounts for the furnacesmen escaping the after-damp. Mr. Mackworth and Mr. Blackwell, with a large number of viewers, then made a thorough investigation of the mine, in which it appears the airways were so shattered as to stop the current of air, thus fully accounting for the heaps of the dead, suffocated by the after-damp. It appeared a general opinion that, could these airways be strengthened, so as to resist the shock of the blast, the after-damp would generally be carried away by the current, and much less fatalities occur. A full report will be prepared for the inquest on Monday.

Durham.—The inquest on the bodies of the 22 men who were killed at the Hebburn Colliery explosion was resumed on Wednesday. The officers of the pit, in evidence, stated that there was a rule that the men should not take off the top of the lamp to obtain a light to blast, except in presence of the overman. The men, however, said they had never received instructions to such effect. Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector, stated what he considered to be the cause of the explosion—the neglect of a lad in closing one of the doors which he had to attend to: he had gone in with some return traps, and the place filled with gas. The jury, after an hour's absence, returned a verdict, that the explosion which caused the death of the men was produced by an accumulation of inflammable gas in the middle board of the Hebburn A pit; and stated that they could not separate without expressing an opinion that there had been great want of caution in the safe working of the colliery. They further recommended that an additional trapper be placed in the district, that the whole of the lamps be locked, and that no blasting take place in that part of the colliery wrought by lamps.

Glendard.—It is with much regret we find that the bodies of the 37 men who were drowned at the Glendard Colliery, as recorded last week, have not been recovered; and from the peculiar nature of the accident, it is doubtful if they ever will, or that it will be possible, again to open the colliery. The water is so thick and muddy, that the pumps can only be partially worked, and are quite ineffective for any ultimate good, and over the spot where the water rushed in, large sinkings, to the depth of 10 or 12 feet at surface, have taken place, probably from the breaking down of the pillars. David Evans, who escaped, states that he was working near the shaft and the empty cage, with two other men and two boys, when they heard a fearful roar, and jumped into it; instantly a tremendous body of water rushed towards them, dashed the cage from its place, and he remembers catching at one of the guide-rods, by which he reached the surface, partially forced up the shaft by the water. He was insensible for a long time, but recovered during the night. The result of this accident is 10 widows and 85 orphans.

Sunderland.—W. Rosby fell down the East Pit at Castle Eden Colliery, and was killed. **Wolverhampton.**—W. Jones was killed by a fall of roof in Bull Pick Colliery. **West Bromwich.**—G. Lee was killed by a fall of coal in Mr. Hartland's colliery. **Falkirk.**—A miner was caught between two hutches on an incline at Risk Ironstone Pit, and crushed to death.

Cremation.—R. Rees was sadly injured by an explosion in the Gelly Ceidrir Colliery. **Chesterfield.**—Henry Longden was burnt by an explosion of fire-damp at Speilthill Ironstone Pits. **Fife.**—J. Laing was killed by a fall of coal in Kilmux Colliery.

An association has been projected under the title of the "Australian Burrah Burrah Gold Mining Company," managed by gentlemen who have resided in the colony for years. Some discredit was attached to this project from the anticipation of its title being a piracy of the famous Burra Burra; but we have had an opportunity of examining a gazetteer of the colony, also some maps, by which we find that the scene of the intended operations of this company is situated on a creek of that name, at least 1200 miles from Adelaide, being in Argyle, New South Wales; and the locality presents extremely favourable prospects—being in the immediate vicinity of where the greatest amount of gold is at present being collected. The land in the colony is freehold, a working staff of 50 men already engaged, an influential board of directors formed, and the company fully registered.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY, and HAMMER MILLS, 1, BAKEHOUSE, in connection to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; first, the bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep rods; secondly, the cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climates, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURERS OF CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CRUSHING CRUSHERS, MILLS, &c. those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dredges and millstones of every description kept on sale. Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Public is informed that TELEGRAPHIC LINES have lately been OPENED TO LYONS, MACON, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, GUAJALLA, REGGIO, and MODENA. MESSAGES RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY IN LONDON, No. 30, CORNHILL. FRANCIS EDWARDS, CHARTERED CLERK, } Managers of the FREDERIC TOCHE, } Society.

NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY. No. 46, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 29th May inst. By order of the board, EDW. C. NICHOLLS, Secretary pro tem.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—SHARE CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on and after TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., at the Company's temporary offices, 97, Threadneedle-street. EDWARD TAPLIN, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.—A TRIAL of more than EIGHTEEN MONTHS has PROVED that a SAVING of upwards of FIFTY PER CENT. in the consumption of BUCKET LEATHER can now be EFFECTED, besides the loss of time and expense attendant upon having to change so often. Full particulars will be forwarded on receipt of Post-office order for 10s. 6d. to Messrs. F. W. Travis and Co., 44, George-street, Westminster.

Just published, price 1s., **FREE PRODUCTION HAVING FREED TRADE!** THE PRESSURE OF TAXATION EXPOSED IN A LECTURE, delivered in the University of Cambridge, with an APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES TO THE PRESENT CRISIS, by THOMAS BANFIELD, Esq. Author of Six Lectures on the Organisation of Industry—Industry of the Rhine, &c. London: G. Ridgway, Piccadilly; Edinburg: Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London, **THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.** The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements. By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines. Price, 12s. 6d.—To be had of the publishers; or of the Author, St. Mary's place, New-castle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra. 2. ANTIMONY-IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer. The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—Messrs. BAIRD'S, Gartsherrie, Glasgow. The CLYDE IRON COMPANY, ditto ditto. The FORTH IRON COMPANY, ditto ditto. The HERSCLEY COMPANY, Tipton, Staffordshire. Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO., Walsby, Yorkshire. Mr. JOHN WILSON, Dundee, Glasgow.

AGENT—A. MACNAUGHT, No. 25, Upper Thames-street. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agent; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Blahopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street, SOLE LICENSEES FOR LONDON. BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

VAUXHALL—MASQUERADE ON THE DERBY DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1852.—Mr. R. WARDELL has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that very important alterations have been effected since the close of the last season, amongst which may be mentioned, that the ARENA, formerly devoted to equestrian performances, has been TRANSFORMED into one of the most SPLENDID BALL ROOMS IN EUROPE—thus the gaieties of the Ball may be enjoyed, irrespective of weather, by 5000 persons.—Mr. J. Nathan, of Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed costumer.—Doors open at Ten o'clock. Tickets 10s. The regular season will commence on Monday, the 31st inst.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., Truro, Chairman. WILLIAM MANSEL TREWEDY, Esq., Truro, Deputy Chairman. F. P. BARLOW, Esq., Director of the Great Western Railway. F. W. BULLER, Esq., Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Dr. MILLER, Director of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Dr. WOOLCOMBE, Esq., Chairman of the South Devon Railway. R. COLE, Esq., Director of the South Devon Railway. Dr. CARLYON, Truro. W. CARNE, Esq., Falmouth. R. W. FOX, Esq., Falmouth. J. GWATKIN, Esq., Parc Behan, Tregrony. T. J. A. ROBERTS, Esq., M.P., Lundy-dock, near Bodmin. G. SMITH, Esq., Treva, Camborne. J. VIVIAN, Esq., Penzance.

The Cornwall Railway will complete the trunk line of communication between London, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, and Penzance. The length of the line will be 63 miles, extending from Plymouth to Truro and Falmouth, joining the South Devon Railway at Plymouth, and the West Cornwall Railway at Truro. It received the sanction of Parliament in 1846; the works were immediately commenced; about seven miles of the line were in a very forward state, the land for which was purchased and paid for, when the monetary crisis of 1847 compelled the directors to suspend the works, and put an end to the contracts which had been entered into.

The Board of Trade by their warrant, dated the 26th of March, 1852, have reduced the share capital from £1,600,000 to £1,125,000, and authorised the abandonment of various branches originally proposed. This capital has by the warrant been divided into 86,250 shares of £20 each; assigning to each holder of an original share of £50, two shares of £20 each; and of an original share of £25, one share of £20; thereby reducing the liability of the shareholders 20 per cent.; all sums of money which have been paid up on the £50 and £25 shares are to be deemed to be paid up on the £20 shares which are substituted for them, amounting to £3 15s. per £20 share.

The importance of the line as the last connecting link between the metropolis and the extreme western ports of Falmouth and Penzance will be apparent. The construction of the line involves no engineering difficulties, or extraordinary works, and the directors have offers from responsible contractors to take and complete the whole of the works at the price stated in their engineer's estimates.

From the experience obtained in the construction of the West Cornwall Railway, the directors have every reason to believe the line will be completed considerably within these estimates. The traffic estimated at different periods, warrants the directors in stating their firm belief that a revenue will be realised, which will yield a high per centage on the capital to be expended.

The landowners are very favourably disposed, and will part with the land which may be required for the line on very advantageous terms. Several large landowners have already consented to take up the value of their land in shares.

The importance of the line in a national point of view has been recognised in Parliament; and very recently by the Treasury, and by the Admiralty. The Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies are largely interested in the company. The directors have resolved to offer to the public a limited number of forfeited shares at a discount of £3 15s. per £20 share, on payment of 15s. per share, being the call now made, and making £4 10s. per share paid up, will receive applications for such shares in the undermentioned form, addressed to the care of Messrs P. W. Thomas and Sons, 50, Threadneedle-street, until the 25th of May inst.

Cornwall Railway Office, Truro, 5th May, 1852. To the Directors of the Cornwall Railway, Truro. Gentlemen,—I request that you will apportion me shares of £20 each, in the Cornwall Railway Company, and I do hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the call now made of 15s. per share, and all future calls thereon. Dated this day of 1852.

Name in full Residence Business or profession Date of application Name, residence, and profession of a referee.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after the 25th inst. By order of the Directors, J. HAMILTON. Truro, May 17, 1852.

TREWEDY AND TRENTHICK MINE.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Mine, held at the offices, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Monday, the 17th of May.

GEORGE CAPPER, Esq., in the chair. Mr. W. H. Fox read the notice convening the meeting, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. James Gray; seconded by Mr. James Raitton,—That the rules and regulations, as read from the Cost-book of the mine, be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Charles Green; seconded by Mr. Thomas Torkington,—That the offices of this Company be held at Mr. William Hunsley Fox's, No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, and that the said Mr. Fox be appointed Secretary and Purser of the mine, at a salary of Three Guineas per month.

Moved by Mr. Raitton; seconded by Mr. Raitton,—That a committee of management, consisting of seven gentlemen—viz., Mr. C. Green, Mr. H. T. Ryde, Mr. J. M. Barrow, Mr. George Capper, Mr. James Gray, Mr. Thomas Torkington, and Captain Burgan, be appointed to conduct the affairs of the mine, and that any three of these gentlemen form a quorum.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Collier; seconded by Mr. Charles Green,—That Mr. John Burgan be appointed superintendent manager of the mine, at a salary of Four Guineas per month.

Moved by Mr. Torkington; seconded by Mr. Raitton,—That Mr. John William Burgan be appointed resident captain of the mine, at a salary of Four Guineas per month.

Moved by Mr. Collier; seconded by Mr. Raitton,—That Mr. Samuel Gray be appointed engineer of the mine.

Moved by Mr. Gray; seconded by Mr. Collier,—That the minutes of proceedings at general and committee meetings of this Company be presented and entered in the Cost-book of the mine, for confirmation at the next meeting.

Moved by Captain Burgan; seconded by Mr. Charles Green,—That Messrs. Prescott and Co. be requested to become the bankers of this Company. The meeting having terminated, it was

Moved by Mr. W. H. Fox; seconded by Mr. James Gray,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. George Capper, for his able conduct in the chair. W. H. FOX, Secretary and Purser.

CREETOWN COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Owing to the NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this COMPANY, the ALLOTMENT CANNOT BE MADE before SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th inst. S. SYRETT, Secretary pro tem. Offices, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, May 21, 1852.

THE UNITED GEFAY-Y-MINERS COPPER MINES, TRAWSFYNYDD, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES. Held under leases from the Crown, at 1-12th royalty. In 13,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.—(To be conducted according to the "Cost-book" Principle.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., Grove Lodge, Sheffield, Yorkshire. ROBERT LLOYD, Esq., Festiniog, Merionethshire. Major DAVENPORT, Esq., United Services Club, and Bath-road, Cheltenham. HENRY SACKVILLE WILBY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, and Glasgow's Court, Hert's. WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., 4, Heilmale-terrace, Bow.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Atwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street. **BROKER.**—Horatio Morgan, Esq., 11, Shorter's-court, and Stock Exchange. **SOLICITOR.**—Philip Johnson, Esq., 9, Lincoln's Inn-fields. **CONSULTING AND INSPECTING ENGINEER.**—St. Pierre Foley, Esq. **PURSER AND SECRETARY.**—Mr. John Fish.

PROSPECTUS. Gefay-Y-Miners possess qualifications for mining acts to an extent, perhaps, unparalleled in the United Kingdom. Every feature that could be desired to insure success is here indicated in the most extraordinary manner—as the reports of experienced engineers and mining captains abundantly prove. Their unanimous opinions upon these mineral riches, coupled with the favourable circumstances as to carrying on the works, point out this property as one of the most promising mining investments known, and requiring a small amount of capital only to bring the works to a successful issue and the return of handsome dividends.

These sets consist of 400 acres, being upwards of 1000 fathoms in length and 400 in breadth. The whole extent of this land is of the greatest possible mineral richness; two of the lodes there indicated have been already opened and copper raised, and sold at £12 per ton. The value of the ore will be seen by the analysis appended. The district is abundantly watered. From this source power is obtained the whole year round, sufficient to drive a 4-foot wheel of 60 feet—thus entirely obviating the necessity for the expensive adjunct of the steam engine.

The high road from Festiniog to Bala passes through these sets, which are distant only 5 miles from the former town, and about 12 from the shipping port of Port Madoc, affording the greatest facilities of transit and shipping the ores—thus leaving nothing to be desired in point of situation. A sum of £2000 has been expended in the erection of the necessary buildings, works, and machinery, driving levels, sinking shafts, winzes, &c.

The Committee of Management, with the unequalled prospects of success here shown, have determined upon proceeding vigorously to develop and work the lodes upon these sets. For this purpose they propose to raise a capital of £13,000, in shares of £1 each—10s. to be paid on allotment, and the remainder in two separate calls of 5s. each, as may be required for carrying on the works, and of which one month's notice will be given. The late proprietors are so well satisfied of the results of the undertaking, that they have agreed to accept the whole amount of the purchase-money in paid-up shares of the Company.

ANALYSIS OF ORES. No. 1. Pure ore—copper 80 0 per cent. No. 2. Mixed ore—copper 12 25 "

No. 3. Muddle lode—iron 47 0 " sulphur 52 0 " earthy matter 1 0 "

No. 4. Gossan from level—strong traces of gold, copper, and lead.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for prospectuses, to be made at the offices of the Company, and to the broker. Specimens of the ore may be inspected, and every information afforded by the purser and secretary, Mr. John Fish, at the office, 4, Cushman-court, Old Broad-street, City.

THE UNITED GEFAY-Y-MINERS COPPER MINES.—NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY NEXT, the 25th inst. By order of the Managing Committee, 4, Cushman-court, Old Broad-street, City. JOHN FISH, Purser and Secretary.

WEST GRANADA OR VERAGUAS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.CHARTERS.
GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE, Esq., 9, Hyde-park-terrace.FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq., Nicholas-lane.
GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., the Commercial Bank of London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, 18, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Baker, Buck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.

The unquestionable character of the title to these mines—the exemption from royalty and dues, the short distance from England—the proximity to the Atlantic coast, the quantity (17,000 tons) and quality of the ore at surface, valued at £188,000, extracted from the hill above adit level—the prospect of speedy returns from this source—the great extent of the veins, and their progressive increase in richness in proportion to the depth, according to the tests made—afford ample ground for expectation that the dividends of the company will equal those of the richest gold and silver mines now known, and that the provisional contract entered into by the directors will, upon the verification of the report, have secured to the shareholders the possession, in perpetuity, of a property of great and increasing value.

The special attention of the public is directed to the fact, that shareholders will be entitled, if the directors, upon the receipt of the report, shall determine to proceed no further, to return back the original 30s.—less the actual expenses, not exceeding 2s. per share.

Applications for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, stockbrokers, Threadneedle-street. For further particulars see prospectus.

THE YUBA RIVER ALLUVIAL GOLD COMPANY (IN COMMANDITE.)

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

J. N. BROWN, Esq., 13, King's Arms-yard

J. B. ILLIDGE, Esq., Brixton, Surrey

JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq., 21, Nicholas-lane

GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Esq., Leyton, Essex

Capt. CLIFFORD HENRY, Duxton-house, Northampton

JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., 54, Champs Elysees, Paris

BANKERS—

LONDON: Messrs. Masterman and Co.—PARIS: MM. Pedro Gil and Co.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing to the shareholders that the title deed of the property on Ousley's Bar, which has been purchased for the operations of the Company, has just been received, and the title, under the original grant from the Mexican Government to Captain John A. Sutter, is fully authenticated and supported by the records of the State, and the highest local authority in California. A map of the property, from the original survey, by order of Captain Sutter, made by Sylvester W. Higgins, United States Surveyor, also accompanies the deed.

Possession will be given to the Company's agent as soon as he shall arrive on the grounds, and he will be sent forward immediately, to prepare the way for practical operations. The Directors are also in receipt of further testimonials of the most respectable character, confirming those previously presented to them, regarding the auriferous deposits on the property, and the facilities for carrying out the designs of the Company on a large scale, and with great profit.

The property consists of 100 acres on Ousley's Bar, situated on the left bank of the Yuba River, about 12 miles from Marysville, the county town of Yuba County, California, which is at the junction of the Feather River, and the head of steam-boat navigation. Ousley's Bar is remarkably fertile, being overflooded by the highest freshets, and has been celebrated for its richness in gold, from the earliest discoveries of the precious metal in California.

The letters and certificates are submitted to the inspection of the shareholders for their satisfaction in regard to this property—the originals of which, together with all the papers referring to title, &c., are in the hands of the solicitors, Messrs. Coode, Brown, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard.

Offices, 5, Tottenham-yard, May 10, 1852.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Directors have RECEIVED ADVICES from their AGENT, Mr. Hepburn, who has arrived at San Francisco, with his party, and has visited the Agua Fria district. The general result of the information received from him is as follows:—

That there is a mine in the Agua Fria district, corresponding with that described by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Wright, that such mine is of recognised value, and that specimens were obtained from it by Mr. Jackson.

That the mine was in the possession of persons originally employed by Mr. Jackson on his discovery, but who have registered a claim thereto on their own account; having no machinery, however, these persons are unable to work the mine, and are willing to sell their interest in it, and Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co. have expressed their readiness to settle such claim, and put the Company in quiet possession. Mr. Hepburn, however, had declined to accept possession on these terms without communicating with the Directors.—The Directors have to inform the shareholders that they have taken advantage of Colonel Fremont's presence in London, accompanied by Mr. Wright, to obtain an extension of their mining ground, and also a very important modification of the royalties payable by the Company.

They have also to add, that the whole of the machinery intended for working the quartz rock is now completed, and shipped on board the schooner *Vizen*, which sailed on the 15th inst. Their engineer, Mr. Melville Atwood, has also left for California.

By order, W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY.—As it is now conceded that the "Squatters' title" is the only one recognised in California on Government land, and as it seems possible that it may hold over lands claimed under Mexican grants, and as much distrust has recently prevailed in reference to land titles in California, it seems desirable to remind the holders of shares in this company, that the valuable quartz veins, of which possession has been obtained, are held in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of "Miners' Law," and which all the producers of gold in that country, and indeed, all the merchants and others dependent upon the mining population, have the greatest interest in upholding.

Quiet and peaceable possession has been enjoyed, and no doubt or difficulty has ever occurred in regard either to the claims at Rocky Bar or at Massachusetts Hill, Grass Valley. The operations of the company, both in mining and machinery for crushing the ore and extracting the gold, are conducted without any other obstacles than such as are inseparable from workings of such magnitude in a country so remote from the great centres of industry.

L. G. MICKLES, Agent in London.
38, Throgmorton-street, May 20, 1852.

THE MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

Township of INVERNESS, county of MEGANTIC, LOWER CANADA.

A freehold of 1800 acres of land, to be vested in the Company without dues or royalty. Capital £125,000, in shares of £1 each—payable on allotment.

To be incorporated in Canada, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, according to which all liability of shareholders is avoided, on the capital being paid up.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins.

SOLICITOR IN LONDON—Mr. W. H. Cotterill, 32, Throgmorton-street.

BROKER IN LONDON—Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY IN LONDON—Mr. James Bartlett Truscott, No. 1, Three King-court, No. 32, Lombard-street.

This vast and rich bed of mineral land is most conveniently situated in the township of Inverness, in the county of Megantic, Lower Canada, about 40 miles from Quebec, is of easy access at present, and conveyance will be much improved on the completion of the Richmond and Melbourne Railway. This railway, now in course of construction, is intended to be all laid down by the ensuing autumn, and will pass about eight miles from the property, and by it materials and produce can be transmitted from and to Quebec with facility and cheapness.

The property is purchased (but with an option of throwing it up until the 1st October next) for the sum of £100,000, of which sum the vendors agree to accept £50,000 in shares, and £50,000 in cash—the remainder of the capital is to be exclusively applied for the working of the mines, and to the general purposes of the Company, for which it is deemed amply sufficient. Power is conceded to work the mines in the interim, the produce to belong to the Company if the property be accepted; but if not, the produce is to belong to the vendors—they paying all charges of freight, &c.—the Company paying the costs incurred in working only.

Mining captains of acknowledged experience and ability, with competent inspectors on the part of the Company, accompanied by one of the board of management, will leave England for Canada in May, to survey the property; and on their return, which may be expected in July, to report, at the earliest moment, fully on the state and prospect of it. The quantity of copper ore in this extensive tract of mineral land is unbounded, and may be wrought with facility and economy—thus showing a desirable investment, assuring early remuneration and continuous dividends to subscribers.

By analyses of the ores the following results have been obtained:—
77.44 per cent.; 77.38 per cent. for copper—by Prof. J. P. Norton, of Yale College
73.7 per cent. for copper—by James Cooke, of Darlington
73 per cent. for copper—by John Mitchell, of London

Specimens of the ore may be seen at No. 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, where also reports of the mines, from Mr. John P. Cunningham, mining engineer, and Captain Richard Bray, may be inspected.

By the Act of the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, a very simple mode of incorporating a Company for a period of 50 years is authorised, and all liability of a shareholder (except for labourers and servants' wages) ceases on the capital of the Company being paid up. A copy of the Act may be seen at the office of Mr. Cotterill.

If the Board of Management should deem it advisable that a special Act for the immediate regulation of this Company should be obtained from the Canadian Legislature, the vendors of the property have stipulated to obtain one at their own expense.

Until the Company shall be incorporated, and the property accepted, the capital subscribed will be paid to the bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, to the credit of the trustees in London; the Board of Management are, however, in the meantime to be at liberty to draw to the extent of 1s. 6d. per share on 75,000 shares for expenses.

On the incorporation and acceptance of the property, the capital will be transferred to the account of the Company in Canada, and be applied by the Board of Management in payment of the purchase-money, and for the general purposes of the Company.

Should it be determined by the Board of Management, after the survey contemplated, and the further reports to be obtained, not to proceed, the balance of capital, after deducting the expenses to the extent mentioned, divided over 75,000 shares, will be returned to the parties producing certificates of shares.

Applications for shares, on or before the 23rd inst., to be made to Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street; or to the London Secretary, 1, Three King-court, 32, Lombard-street, where prospectuses and reports of the mine may be obtained.

THE MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY, LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY can be RECEIVED after SATURDAY (this day), 23rd inst.

JAMES BARTLETT TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

London: HEAD OFFICE, 16, Tottenham-yard; BRANCHES, 429, Strand, 77, Bridge-street, Lambeth, and 97, Goswell-road, Islington.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 36,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each—in certificates to bearer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Bart., M.P.

JOSEPH CARY, Esq., Moorgate-street, and Lower Kensington Gore

MAURICE EVANS, Esq., Great St. Helen's

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq., South Molton

WILLIAM KEENE, Esq., Harpur-street, Bloomsbury

Sir CHAS. SHARPE KIRKPATRICK, Bart., St. Peter's-square, Hammer-smith

JOSHUA GRAHAM LOWE, Esq., Horbury-terrace, Kensington Park

FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., Bankside and Denmark-hill

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. W. S. MOORE, C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.

CAPTAIN OF THE MINE—Mr. Thomas Fessey, North Molton.

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Adam and James Hilton, 2, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY pro tem.—H. W. TAYLOR, Esq., F.G.S.

OFFICES.—VERNON HOUSE, 50, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

Although the extent and importance of the recent gold discoveries in California and Australia cannot be questioned, nor the various projected enterprises for their development be undervalued, yet whilst capitalists and others are seeking profitable returns from the transmarine investments which now absorb so much of public attention, the attainment of the same lucrative results from mining enterprise within our own shores should not be overlooked, more especially as the employment and encouragement which, in the one case, are furnished to the alien, would, in the other, be given to native industry. Encouragement to native mining industry has hitherto, except in some isolated instances, been confined to the staple mineral resources of Great Britain, such as copper, lead, iron, and coal; but there is now an opportunity of profitably applying it to the production of the precious metals, especially gold, within a limited distance of the metropolis, where it is found in as pure a state and in deposits, apparently, as rich as in either of the two modern Dorados! When Sir Roderick Murchison first brought under notice of the Royal Geographical Society the existence of gold deposits in Australia, he was scarcely headed; and, in deference to public impression, the greatest care has been taken to verify the facts in the instance of the present discovery.

The Britannia Mine is the property of Lord Poltimore, and is situated about seven miles north of South Molton, towards Exmoor, on the banks of the Mole.

The nature of the country is killyas, which is so congenial to the production of metal, and the immediate vicinity of the mine has been more affected by volcanic action than is usual in similar positions in Devon and Cornwall.

The gold of this company is produced from gossan and quartz. Several stones, out of a large quantity, equally rich, were promiscuously taken, and the following assays give the results:—

Assay Office and Laboratory, 23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town, London, Dec. 29, 1851.

This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked "No. 3 gold." I find it contains 27.08 per cent. of gold, traces of silver, oxide of iron, and earthy matters.

I beg to certify that I purchased 152 ozs. of 116, Leadenhall-street, March 8, 1852. North Molton, now called Britannia (promiscuously taken from a large quantity, which, according to my judgment, must have been worth at least £400); and that the same yielded in bulk about 18½ per cent. of gold, 1 carat 2 grains above the standard, and for which I paid at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz. I have likewise no hesitation in stating my belief that, from personal inspection of the mine, there is a large deposit of the precious metal to be found there.

In the future workings, however, it is impossible to say what quantity of the precious metal may be found, but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the result will be highly productive and profitable. The ore of the St. John Del Rey Mining Company, one of the oldest gold associations, and which has paid dividends for years, yields only about the five-hundredth part of 1 per cent.—that is, 4 ozs. or less than 4 ozs. of gold to a ton of ore—or say, £200 for every 100 tons of ore.

The yield of gold from the Ural mountains never exceeds 120 grains of gold from 4000 lbs., or 14 ton of earth, which is less than 4 dwts., or the fifth of an ounce per ton; yet the metallic wealth of Russia is produced from this small return, although when first discovered the mines were considered scarcely worth working. In fact, from the mere difference in the system of reduction, and the economy in the modern appliances generally, a return, which at a former period only entailed a loss, will now, it is well known, yield a profit.

In addition to these extraordinary rich stones, it is found that the whole of the gossan is impregnated with gold, about 300 tons of which, hitherto regarded as mere rubble, are now on surface ready to be crushed. These have been satisfactorily tested. Capt. W. S. Moore, on the 22d ult., as will be seen by the report, took specimens, indiscriminately from the heaps, exposed for years to weather and pilferage, which he has had assayed, and the existence of the precious metal has been clearly established. Mr. Longmaid, the assayer, and inventor and patentee of a peculiar chemical process for the separation of metals from their matrix, has likewise assayed some of these stones, in which gold is not manifest to the naked eye, and says—

This is to certify that I have examined the following samples, and find their contents as under:—No. 1, smalls, gold, 8 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 grs. per ton.

30, Beaumont-square, London, 3d Mo. 30, 1852.

The copper, for which this mine was originally opened, being also rich to an extraordinary degree, warrants the expectation that when the workings, which are now so shallow, are carried to a greater depth, the most profitable results will ensue. Mr. Mitchell at the same period (29th Dec. last) likewise assayed the copper, and says—

"This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked 'No. 2 copper stone.' I find that it contains 32 per cent. of copper, traces of silver, iron, sulphur, and traces of earthy matter."

All the necessary machinery for mining purposes is already on the property, to which the modern appliances for the reduction of gold will, of course, be added. The adit is driven 81 fathoms, the engine-shaft is down 10 fathoms below the adit, the western shaft is sunk 9 fathoms, the water wheel is 25 feet diameter, with 34 feet breast, and the counting-houses, smiths and carpenters' shops, material house, and all other buildings, are in good order. The water power is unbounded, and the least home to wheel. A fall of 200 feet can be obtained, so that there are inexpensive means available of sinking the shaft to any depth.

Applications for shares to be made in the usual manner, or forms may be had, at the office; or at the brokers, where detailed prospectuses, with sections, and every information, may be obtained.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 36,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each—in certificates to bearer.

NO APPLICATIONS for PARTS or SHARES in this COMPANY can be RECEIVED after the arrival of the count on MONDAY MORNING, the 24th inst.

By order, H. W. TAYLOR, F.G.S., Sec. pro tem.

Applications for shares to be made in the usual manner, or forms may be had at the office; or at the brokers, where detailed prospectuses, with sections and every information, may be obtained.

BANKERS—Messrs. Adam and James Hilton, 2, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Treherne and White, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury.

Offices, Vernon House, 50, Pall Mall.

AUSTRALIA.—DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £50,000, in £1 shares, paid-up.—No further call or liability.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., St. James's-place, New Cross, Chairman.

JAMES LANG, Esq., M.D., Chichester-place, Exeter

P. SOMERSET ST. JOHN, Esq., M.P.

W. G. GARD, Esq. (Devon Great Consolidated Mines), Tavistock

Captain JAMES PEACHEY LANGLEY, Mornington-crescent

JAMES CARTHEW, Esq., Calstock, Cornwall

JOSEPH EDGEcombe, Esq., Tavistock

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock;

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock;

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—James Ives, Esq.

OFFICES.—11, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

The extraordinary discoveries of gold in the districts of Bathurst, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, the Hunter, Clarence, and Crookwell Rivers, led to the formation of this Company by a union of interests with the miners of the West of England—so that under their practical experience some of the mineral riches of Australia might be developed.

With a view of affording full scope for the accomplishment of these desirable results, the Company has purchased, under an indisputable title, a Government grant of 797 acres of freehold land, bounded on two sides by the Crookwell River, and in the very centre of the auriferous district of Bathurst, being situated about midway between the town and the lake bearing that name. This part of Australia is known to be auriferous to a great extent—an assertion further strengthened by repeated notices in the Sydney journals, and fully verified by practical experience, from which it is ascertained that mining operations are now progressing to a considerable extent in the several districts approaching the locality of the Company's property.

Mr. W. G. GARD (who is now, and has been for the last seven years, in the employ of the Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company, and previous to that period spent several years in Australia) has been appointed General Manager, to select an able staff and the requisite machinery for the objects of the Company, and will repair to Australia as soon as his present engagements will permit. In the interim, however, Capt. James Peachey Langley has been despatched, per *Gipsy*, to take surveys, report on the land, and forward all preliminary arrangements. The well-known experience, energy, and integrity of Mr. Gard must be a sufficient guarantee that every exertion will be used to render the explorations of the Company beneficial to the shareholders; and the Directors have much pleasure in referring to the nature of the engagement made with that gentleman, inasmuch as it not only evidences the soundness of the Company's proceedings, but is a test of the practicability of its operations, Mr. Gard having consented to the appointment at a moderate salary, combining a reciprocal interest by a per centage on the returns secured for the Company, thus stimulating his enterprise, so as to secure the development of the mineral resources of the district in the most speedy, efficient, and practical manner.

Application for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form to any of the following brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street:—Messrs. Sims and Hill, Stock Exchange, London; George Baker, Esq., Stock Exchange, Liverpool; John Clark, Esq., Southampton; Charles S. Edsall, Esq., Truro, Cornwall; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., sharebrokers, Hull; T. Sandford, Esq., Exeter; Frederick Olding, Esq., sharebroker, Brighton; G. J. Phillips, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall; J. Sims, Esq., Calstock; J. Sergeant, Esq., Linton, Cambridgeshire; J. K. Thomas, Esq., sharebroker, Bristol.—London, April, 1852.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—The Second Number of

the "Melbourne Circular of Intelligence for Emigrants," proposing to connect themselves with the MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION (Chairman, the Right Hon. the EARL OF DEVON), is now ready, and can be had of G. J. Yonge, 11, Charles-street, Westminster; G. Mann, 29, Cornhill; and at the offices of the Association, 9, King's Arms-yard, City.—Price 2d., or by post-free, 3d.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 30th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of Sept. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 30th of May, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th of May, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d of May, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 20th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL

COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *finishing*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (MR. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company,

73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, from the VIELLE

MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY OF BELGIUM.—This PAINT is superior

in every respect to white lead; it is unequalled in whiteness, and grows very hard after it is applied, and is, therefore, for interior work, susceptible of a high polish. Besides, it is entirely free from all poisonous influences, is unaffected by sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or any gases, and preserves its original colour, which white lead does not.

WHITE ZINC PAINT

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	2 3	14 1	14 1 5 s. d.	£ 4 2 0 to May 1852	20 16 0 May, 1852
1248	Ally-Crib (silver-lead), Talyllyn, Wales	—	7	—	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan., 1851
2500	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	3 1	—	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1824	Ballaughdown (tin), St. Just	11 1	80	—	9 14 to May 1852	0 5 0 to May
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	3 1	—	5 1 6 1	3 8 0 to April	0 2 6 to April
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kynedubrigshire	5	3	—	0 2 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
84	Bocawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—
250	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	9 1 2	120	—	225 0 to Feb. 1852	3 15 to Feb.
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3	14	—	0 5 to Oct. 1851	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	—	—	6 0 to Sept. 1847	0 1 0 to Sept.
4000	Calstock United (copper), Tavistock	24	—	—	0 5 to Oct. 1851	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70	—	208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 to Mar.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	—	—	—	—
250	Cundarrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	95	105	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	170	—	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	300	310	270 0 to May 1852	7 0 to May
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Guisla	5	6 1	—	55 0 to 1850	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	20	—	855 14 to 1847	—
2500	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	5 1	80	—	233 0 to 1843	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	125	150	95	224 10	—
84	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	325	—	224 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 to March
128	East Wheal Iona (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	—	—	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
3000	Fenfor Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	—	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. a year
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	353 6 8 Jan., 1851	0 4 in May.
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1 1	2 1	—	0 6 to May	0 4 in May.
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	—	150	—	127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	—	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
1100	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	30	—	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
119	Great West (tin), Gernoe	100	—	—	3 0 to 1847	3 0 to 1847
1024	Harpsford (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	24	16	—	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept.
1000	Holaburne (lead and copper), Callington	24	—	—	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7 1	—	0 6 to 1st April	15 0 to April
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1	4	—	0 8 0 to Apr. 1852	0 4 6 to July
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	13	—	7 10 6 to Feb. 1847	7 p. ct. 7 annu
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1	95	—	239 0 to April	5 0 April
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	—	335 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
3000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	—	1 1 to 5th April	0 16 to Mar.
1000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	25	7	7 1 7 1	20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 10 to 4th Ju
1000	Minning Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	22 1	175	6 1 6 1	15 to June 1851	0 10 to 4th Ju
300	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22 1	175	—	75 0 to Mar. 5, 1852	15 0 to March
140	North Wheal (copper), Camborne	10	180	—	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper and tin), Illogan	—	10	—	39 0 to April 1852	4 0 0 in May.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1	14	—	4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 to Mar.
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1	40	—	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
300	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240	—	864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uye Lelant	20 1	22 1	—	11 10	—
250	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1	107 1	160	2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
248	South Tregas (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	—	—	5 17 6 to Sept. 1850	0 6 to Sept.
1024	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	130	—	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	30	9 1	—	1 3 to Oct. 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	8 1	—	402 10 to 5th April	7 10 to May
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	10 0 to Feb.	5 0 to Feb.
3000	St. Mary and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	16	10	—	2 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
9500	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1	4	—	2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March
6000	Tinoroff (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11 1	11 1	177 5 to Apr. 1852	4 0 April
512	Trevelick (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	2 1	—	290 0 to 3d April	15 0 to 3d Apr
4000	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	200	—	5 0	—
96	Trevelick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1	15	—	135 0 to Jan.	17 10 to Jan.
128	Trevelick and Barter (copper), Gwennap	130	175	—	0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
100	Trampet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	120	—	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	75	—	1 0 to July, 1851	0 5 to July
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1	6 1	120	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to May
250	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	120	—	195 0 to May	2 10 to May
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	47	—	21 0 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
250	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	10 1	430	—	34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
250	Wheal Brierley (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	9 1	—	209 10 to Apr. 1852	4 0 to April
250	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	705	—	26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 to May
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	—	7 15 to March	0 10 to March
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125	—	345 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
6000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4 1	—	—	—
430	Wheal Loevel (tin), Helston	33	38	—	—	—
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uye Lelant	79	140	—	—	—
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1	43	—	—	—
40	Wheal New, St. Just, Cornwall	140	80	—	—	—
250	Wheal North (tin), Uye Lelant	3	250	—	—	—
198	Wheal Beton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	185	—	—	—
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1	45	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinnar, Cornwall	9 1	23 1	23 1	—	—
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	6	28 1	28 1	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
6000	Alcon Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1	2	—	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24 1	1	—	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	33	33 1	5 10 0 to Jan., 1852	3 1 to Jan.
10000	Copland Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	5 1	—	3 18 0 to Oct. 1851	5 1 to Oct., 1851
30000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	12	10	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10 10 June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2 1	9 1	10 1	0 0 to Dec., 1851	1 1 to Dec., 1851
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	27 1	28 2 1	15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	17 10 10 to Dec.
10000	St. John del Rey (copper), Mexico	25 1	2	—	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7 6 6 Feb., 1850
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1	2	—	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uye Lelant	3 1	3	—	6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1 1	—
1024	Ballaughdown United (tin), Sanced	3 1	1	—	8000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1	1 1	—
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6 1	10	—	1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4 1	4	—
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4 1	—	2000	Mollard (copper)	3 1	1 1	4 1
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	—	4500	Mount Tlack (tin & cop.), Lelant, Corn.	11	12	—
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7 1	5 1	—	320	Nansogolian (tin and copper), Camborne	11	12	—
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10 1	3 1	—	200	Nantow (lead), Cardiganshire	39	15	—
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3 1	6	6	3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	—
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	15	16	—	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7 1	8 1	7 1
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	5	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	8	24	—
6250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1 1	2 1	—	3000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1	2	—
14000	Brach Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	1	1	—	4000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	1 1	—
13000	Bronford (lead), Wales	1	1	—	1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. South Tolgus	6 1	7 1	—
2300	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3	3 1	—	2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3	5	—
7500	Bysparro (tin and copper), Gwinnar	1	12	—	512	Old Brompton (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	3	5	—
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	—	256	Old Wheal Bassett (copper), Redruth	2	2	—
1000	Cae-Gwynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	—	10240	Pembroke & East Crinis (cop.), St. Aust.	2 1	3 1	—
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	47 2 1	1 1	—	1500	Penfaelg (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	—
3000	Carbena (tin and copper), Crowan	4 1	4	—	5000	Pendarvas and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1	1 1	—
3000	Carthow Con. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	67 1 6 1	—	—	1024	Pendarvas Consols (copper), Camborne	14	2	—
1066	Carvanall (copper), Gwennap	4 1	7	—	2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5 1	10	—
300	Cefa Brmo (lead), Cardiganshire	31	50	—	1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sanced	3 1	1	—
9000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	5 1	3 1	—	1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4 1	6	3 1 4
1024	Chyprass (tin and copper), St. Endor	5 1	6	6 6 1	1000	Polbarro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13 1	—
1024	Ciljiah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	3 1	7 1	6 1	2000	Polgear and Lannacrow (copper and tin)	1	2	—
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanwrthwl	10	15	—	3000	Porkella United (tin), Wendron	10	10	10
5110	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1	3 1	3 1	1024	Prad Consols	31 1	1	3 1 1
1000	Copper Betton (copper), Crowan	10	7	—	2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	9	3 1	3 1 3 1
990	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	—	7500	Reeth Consolidated, Towadnack	4 1	1 1	—
1800	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llantriladr, Mont.	25 1	10 1	—	2500	Rhoswydol and Bachiddon (lead)Wales.	11 1	16	—
235	Cran and Belawa (copper), Camborne	15	19	—	1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1	1	—
128	Craig Brava (copper), Cornwall	50	50	—	5000	Rocks and Trevelick (tin), St. Austell	4 1	4	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1 1	12	1 1 1	256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwinnar	2 1	1	1 1
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3 1	—	2048	Runnaford Combe (tin)	3 1	1	—
1000	Cwm Erdd (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2 1	—	1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4 1	3	—
3000	Cyfnedd Pwll (lead), Llanegryn	1	1	—	6200	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv. lead)	1	1	—
3000	Dalrymple (copper and lead), Brecon	10	5	—	3000	South Carn, Brea (copper), Illogan	10 1	10	—
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	3 1	—	2000	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	1	—
7100	Darent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	—	300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uye Lelant	25	35	—
3024	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2 1	2	—	9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1 1	4 1	4 1
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	6 1	6 1	—	256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	3	—
4000	Dolfrwyd (copper), Merioneth	4	1	—	999	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	1	30	40
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sanced	4	4	—	567	St. Minver Consols silver-lead	1	3	—
2000	Drymwyn (lead), Wales	10 1	12	—	667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9 1	5	—
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2 1	5	—	1000	Tockenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives, Liskeard	5	24	—
250	East Bassett (copper) Redruth	3 1	13 1	15 1	1024	Trannack and Boscon, St. Erth	14	4	—
2400	East Brech (copper), Tavistock	3	2	—	1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	14	3 1	—
1948	East Crowdale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	—	1024	Trebarval, Perranzabuloe	12	6 1	—
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	85	—	224	Tregordon (silver-lead) Wadebridge	20 1	5	—
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	12 1	5	—	1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 1	6 1	—
4000	East Gann Lake Junction (copper)	1	1	—	600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1	2 1	—
612	East Soton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8 1	8	—	2000	Trenate (copper), Helston	7	5	—
9000	East Tamar Consols (silv. lead), Beer Ferris	1 1	1	—	4000	Trevelick (tin and copper)	24	3 1	3 1 4 1
250	East Tregas (copper), Redruth	10	15	—	1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12 1	10 1	—
5048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	14	2 1	—	6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinnar	2	3 1	—
512	East Wheal Lelant (copper), Perran	14	9	—	5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	1	—
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3 1	3 1	—	1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	11 1	3 1	—
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13 1	—	1024	West Bassett (copper), Illogan	11 1	7 1	—
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2 1	—	—	1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39 1	6 1	—
1240	Forest Lise Llanthegwyn-y-Croftin	6 1	3 1	—	256	West Darnall (copper), Gwennap	5 1	70	—
1024	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	3 1	1	—	1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sanced	2 1	6	—
1200	Falls y-Maer, (copper), Merioneth	1 1	14	—	612	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop), St. Blazey	40	60	—
5000	Garrig (lead), Flint	14	14	1 1	2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	8 1	14	—
8500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 1	6	—	1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	—
256	Gonamda (copper), St. Cleer	49	12	—	200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	73	135	—
248	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	8 1	20	22 1	940	West Trogue (copper), Illogan	14	15	—
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18	—	5	130	West Trevelick (copper), Gwennap	15	10	—
4090	Great Cowarck (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 1	2 1	—	512	West Wheel Franks (copper), Illogan	10 1	12	—
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	1 1	11 1	24 1	500	West Wheel Towan (copper and tin) Illog.	8	5	12 1
5190	Great Wheal Bodell (tin and silver-lead) Redruth	49 1	2 1	—	1024	West Wheel Treasury (copper), Gwinnar	8	5	—
1024	Great Wh. Lelant (cop.), Perranzabuloe	—	—	—	1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13 1	15	—
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1 1	—	1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	—
1026	Guatavas Mines (copper), Camborne	71 1 6 1	2	—	1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead-cop.), Calstock	5	14 1	—
512	Halamaning and Croft Gochal, copper	60	65	70	3073	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1	—
619	Hawke's Point (copper), Uye Lelant	8 1	3 1	—	340	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	8	—
6000	Hington Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2 1	4 1	4 1 5	1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6 1	17	16
30000	Kennare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1	—	1024	Wheal Chisston (copper and tin) Perran.	4 1	5 1	5 1
878	Kewick (lead), Fortinacoe, near Kewick	14	4	—	4096	West Wheal Edward	17	15	—
1024	Kingsmill (lead and copper)	5 1	4	—	183	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	—
1743	Lamherow Wheal Mary (copper & tin)	4	8	—	764	Wheal Franc (copper), near Tavistock	14	4	—
253	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4 1	—	—	Wheal Grenville (copper), Camborne	3	3	—
13000	Llanvannoe (lead), Cardiganshire	23 1	—	—					